FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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GROMYKO, VANCE MEET IN GENEVA TO DISCUSS SALT

Gromyko's Departure

LD111906Y Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 11 TASS--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has left Moscow for Geneva today. Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance are to discuss questions in connection with drafting a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms as well as other issues of mutual interest for the USSR and the USA. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 11 July adds the following: "At Vnukovo Airport he was seen off by Comrade Andropov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and other officials. Among those seeing him off was Hohl, Swiss ambassador to the USSR."]

Arrival Statement

LD111840Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1822 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, 11 July--Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in Geneva today, made a statement to representatives of the press at the airport:

We are here as was agreed to meet U.S. Secretary of State Vance to discuss issues of mutual interest to the USSR and the United States. It is understood that main attention will be paid to continuing the discussion of the problem of limiting strategic offensive arms, and, to be specific, the main outstanding matters related to drawing up a new Soviet-U.S. agreement in this area.

The Soviet side is, as before, ready to discuss these and other matters guided by good will and in the interests of achieving mutually acceptable solutions corresponding to the aims of consolidating peace and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Availing myself of this opportunity I want to thank the Swiss authorities for their hospitality and to convey the best wishes to the inhabitants of Geneva.

Vance Arrives

LD120740Y Moscow Tass in English 0733 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 12, TASS--Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, arrived here to meet with Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR.

Cyrus Vance told correspondents at Geneva airport that he would discuss with Minister Gromyko important questions pertaining to American-Soviet relations and questions of mutual interest. Emphasis would be on problems related to the talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Cyrus Vance hoped that the meeting would be constructive and successful.

Meeting Begins

LD121000Y Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 12, TASS--A meeting between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, began here today.

Under the agreement reached, they continue discussing questions relating to the preparation of a new agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation as well as other questions of mutual interest to the USSR and the USA.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE OPENS SUMMER SESSION IN GENEVA

LD112110Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, 11 July--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports: The summer session of the Disarmament Committee opened today at the Geneva Palace of Nations. It has convened soon after the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which adopted a number of important recommendations directed at curbing the arms race.

Addressing today's session, Viktor Likhachev, the USSR representative, noted that the special session of the UN General Assembly in New York testifies to the broad interest being shown by all peoples of the world in the formulation of specific measures for curbing the arms race.

He stressed that the proposals put forward by the USSR are directed at achieving this aim. The proposals touch on all aspects of the disarmament problem and include both nuclear weapons and conventional arms. These proposals provided for an end to the production of all varieties of nuclear weapons, an end to the production of and a ban on all other forms of weapons of mass destruction, an end to the creation of new types of conventional weapons of great destructive force and the refusal to expand armies and increase conventional weapons by the permanent members of the Security Council and their military allies.

The Soviet representative dwelt in detail on the problem of nuclear disarmament, noting the importance of observing the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and transforming it into an effective instrument to prevent the slow spread of nuclear arms throughout the world.

The Soviet representative included the preparation of an all-embracing agreement on banning the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons as one of the most important parts of the work of the committee.

He drew attention to the draft convention, which was submitted by the socialist countries at the previous session of the Disarmament Committee. That convention calls for banning the production, accumulation, deployment and use of the neutron weapon and stated that the absence of such a ban threatens to open an additional channel for a new and even more dangerous spiral in the arms race.

The representative of the USSR voiced his support for a speedy conclusion of the talks already in progress on matters of disarmament, including the talks on limiting strategic offensive weapons and on the full and universal ban on nuclear arms tests.

AVERCHENKO ON BREZHNEV REPORT, UN SESSION, SRV-PRC CLASH

LD111421Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Boris Averchenko international review: "The International Week"]

[Text] The attention of the world public has been fastened in these July days on Moscow, where the CPSU Central Committee plenum took place and the USSR Supreme Soviet was in session. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report at the plenum "On the Further Development of USSR Agriculture." The Soviet people ardently support the measures aimed at a new upsurge in agricultural production and unanimously approve the agrarian policy of the CPSU.

The most important events of the week include the day of the fighter in Yugoslavia, the 17th anniversary of the Soviet-Korean treaty and the 8th anniversary of the Soviet-Romanian treaty, which the fraternal peoples celebrated.

The official visit to the Soviet Union of Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, has ended; the visit made an important contribution to the cause of developing friendship, mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

The situation in the Near East, where the Israeli military continues its provocations against Lebanon, remains complex.

A new hotbed of tension is being created in the south of the Arabian Peninsula by the intrigues of imperialist reaction. The Soviet people and the progressive world public decisively condemn the subversive actions and plots against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which has embarked on the path of progressive socioeconomic transformation.

A Confident Step

The Soviet people have entered the second half of the 10th 5-Year Plan with major achievements and firm confidence in successfully implementing the plans of communist building. The growing might of the first country of socialism and its steady advance give satisfaction to the people of the socialist community states and working people throughout the world. Evidence of this is the volume of international responses to the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee plenum on the further development of USSR agriculture.

The newspapers, television and radio of many countries note that these extremely important documents embody and further develop Lenin's agrarian policy in action and are of special importance in the struggle for the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress historic decisions. "New horizons corresponding to the headlong movement of the land of soviets toward communism are opening up before Soviet agriculture," the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes. "The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum," the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO points out, "are a new manifestation of the party's tremendous attention to the needs of the development of agriculture in the land of soviets and of party concern for further raising the material well-being of the Soviet people."

The Western press is also commenting animatedly on the results of the plenum. Observers note that the Soviet state has succeeded in solving a wide range of agrarian problems and has now drawn up measures aimed at making a new step forward. In his report at the Central Committee plenum, the New York TIMES writes, L.I. Brezhnev not only spoke about the successes achieved by Soviet agriculture but also stressed the need to further increase the output of agricultural produce and to raise the living standards in the countryside.

The world public showed tremendous interest in the USSR Supreme Soviet session which confirmed the new laws: On the USSR Council of Ministers; on the procedure for the conclusion, implementation and denunciation of USSR international treaties; on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. There is no doubt that these acts will become an important link in the system of Soviet legislation and will be a major step in implementing the provisions of the USSR Constitution and to further developing socialist democracy.

The country's supreme organ of state power wholly and fully approved the foreign policy course and practical activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet Government in pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy and in implementing the program elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress, of the further struggle for peace and peoples' security, against the arms race, for the consolidation of detente and for international cooperation.

The people of the whole world followed with interest the new international space experiment involving the Polish Cosmonaut-Researcher Miroslaw Hermaszewski and the Soviet cosmonauts. The joint flight was completed successfully, has become a brilliant symbol of Soviet-Polish friendship and unity and of the new level of cooperation among the fraternal countries of socialism and has demonstrated the great strength and potential of socialist internationalism.

According to tradition, the results of the fulfillment of the national economic plans for the first 6 months of the year are summed up in July. Reports from the fraternal capitals confirm that in the last period the countries of socialism have achieved new successes in the development of the economy, culture and in raising the people's well-being. The achievements attained through the work of millions serve as a guarantee of the ceaseless growth of the might of the whole socialist community.

Peace--the Main Aim

Lasting peace on earth! These words reflect the cherished hope and most vital concern of all mankind. Thanks to the purposeful efforts of the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving forces, much has been done along this noble path in recent years. It is now necessary to consolidate what has been achieved and to steadily advance--toward truly lasting peace.

The UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which has just ended in New York and which was highlighted by the Soviet initiatives, again demonstrated mankind's most profound interest in stopping the arms race. The overwhelming majority of its participants came out in favor of disarmament and of deepening the process of detente and of making it irreversible.

At the center of the businesslike discussion in the assembly was a broad, daring and realistic program for the total cessation of the arms race, put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This reaffirmed the immutable truth that the socialist community is the main force in the struggle for universal peace and social progress.

Having favorably assessed certain positive swings in international relations, the General Assembly expressed alarm over the growing threat to peace and security presented by the continuation of the arms race. The nuclear weapons already in existence, the final document of the special session says, are more than sufficient to destroy life on earth. Nevertheless, military budgets are constantly growing.

The elimination of the threat of world war, the assembly noted, is the most acute and urgent task of our times. Mankind is faced with a choice: Either we must end the arms race and accept disarmament, or we will face the threat of annihilation. The disarmament action program contained in the final document includes the primary tasks which the states must implement immediately.

The UN forum pointed out that the ultimate aim of the disarmament efforts is general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Effective measures for nuclear disarmament and for averting nuclear war are of primary importance. The assembly participants also expressed deep confidence in the fact that the successful conclusion of the strategic offensive arms limitation talks between the United States and USSR must represent an important step in nuclear disarmament.

The General Assembly decided that a world disarmament conference must be convened in the shortest possible time; the idea for this, as is known, came from our country.

The final document of the UN forum, which was published this week, will undoubtedly attract the attention of all people and will give new impetus to the struggle for disarmament and lasting peace.

But it would be a mistake to think that the further improvement of the international climate and the cause of detente will advance of its own accord. Life shows that every success of the peace-loving forces is achieved through intense opposition to the opponents of detente. And the current exacerbated world situation is hardly inclined toward calm and tranquillity.

Recent events again confirm the great distance between the speeches of some Western politicians about the consolidation of peace and their deeds. As is known, when the problems of disarmament were being discussed at the UN forum in New York, the leaders of the Western countries were gathered at a NATO Council session in Washington, where they adopted a new long-term program for increasing the military potential of this aggressive bloc.

Urged on by the military-industrial complexes, the NATO politicians and generals are hastening to implement their ominous plans. A few days ago R. Byrd, Senate majority leader, arrived in Brussels. His mission in Europe, as Washington announced, was linked with the implementation of the long-term program adopted by NATO. At a press conference, the Senator stated that he had come there not only as a representative of the Senate but also as an emissary of President J. Carter. He stated that the main aim of his visit was to assure the European NATO members that the United States is "interested in strengthening the defense and security" of the region; in other words, in further strengthening the militarist bloc. Revealing the plans of the U.S. military, R. Byrd stressed that it was necessary to begin series production of neutron weapons. Reports from the U.S. capital say that they are trying to accelerate the implementation of these monstrous schemes.

The North Atlantic strategists are saber-rattling off the southern coast of Europe, where they have been holding major naval exercises in the last few days, codenamed Trident. The Pentagon has drawn up a plan for increasing the combat might of the U.S. 7th Fleet, operating in the Pacific. It is being supplemented with new ships, including nuclear cruisers equipped with SM-2 missiles. This plan, the newspaper YOMIURI writes, was revealed unofficially to S. Kanemaru, chief of the Japanese National Defense Agency, during his recent visit to the United States, where he had talks with Defense Secretary H. Brown on further strengthening the Japanese- American military alliance.

All this is related to the fact that the United States is rapidly increasing its armed forces and strengthening ties with its military allies in all regions of the world in accordance with the decisions of the recent NATO Council session in Washington.

The peoples' vital interests demand that a new world war must be prevented. To wreck the plans of the supporters of exacerbating international relations and stepping up the arms race and to decisively repulse them--this is the common task of all the peace-loving forces on earth.

Perfidious Schemes

The actions of the Chinese authorities, which have mounted an attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], are generating serious concern among the world public. Peking propaganda is flagrantly slandering the heroic country and deliberately distorting the policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the SRV Government regarding persons of Chinese origin. Chinese mass media are trying to create a frightening picture of the "dire straits" in which persons of Chinese nationality find themselves in Vietnam and are distorting reality through flagrant falsifications and the daily issue of numerous "Peking canards." It is not difficult to realize that Peking needs to fan the scandal surrounding the problem of so-called ethnic Chinese to intensify political pressure on Vietnam and to force it to retreat from its principled socialist positions in favor of great-power schemes.

It is now clear to all that this campaign was planned in advance. In the last 2 months the Chinese authorities have executed a whole series of actions designed to damage Vietnam and create difficulties in conducting socialist building. At first they refused to fulfill the agreement on the delivery of equipment and spare parts and then recalled a large proportion of specialists. The Peking leadership, without considering the interests of a number of states, began to ban or restrict transit across Chinese territory of equipment and various materials for the SRV from European countries. Without justification, the Chinese Government decided to close the Vietnamese consulates in Kunming, Nanning and Canton. At the same time Peking increased tension on the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

This week the Peking authorities have again acted against Vietnam. The Chinese Government unilaterally declared the total cessation of economic and technical assistance to the SRV.

It is noteworthy that these and other provocative acts by Peking, which are not supported by the facts, have the blessing of imperialist propaganda. The Western mass media is spreading Peking's false tales about some "retaliatory actions" undertaken by them supposedly "in defense of the Huachiao."

The world progressive public, however, can easily grasp what is lurking behind the screen of "concern" for some "suffering Chinese emigrees." Commenting on Peking's actions, the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE writes that the Chinese Government is behaving like a superpower toward a little country, which is forced to pool all its efforts to rebuild after a 30-year struggle against colonialist and imperialist aggression, toward a country which cannot ever threaten China.

The heroic Vietnamese people, tempered in the struggle for freedom and independence, are able to repulse any pressure. The USSR and socialist community countries are on the side of fraternal Vietnam and will always support them. The Soviet people fully support the recent words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: "We were, are and will be with Vietnam. Our common cause--the cause of lasting peace, people's independence and social progress--serves the vital interests of billions of people on earth."

Despite the attempts of the reactionary forces to create and fan hotbeds of international tension, the process of establishing on earth the ideas of peace, freedom and progress is continuing to deepen. The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal countries of socialism, will continue to do everything possible to keep mankind from new destructive wars and to strengthen international security.

CHANDRA ADDRESSES OPENING SESSION OF WPC PRESIDIUM

LD111542Y Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 11, TASS--"On behalf of all those who are fighting for peace, we declare: We shall pool our efforts and shall not allow the imperialist circles, the NATO forces, to obstruct the processes of detente," Romesh Chandra, president of the World Council of Peace, declared here today at the opening of the session of the council's Presidium, which is discussing prospects for the participation of world public circles in the struggle against the arms race for disarmament.

We have gathered at the time when the enemies of peace and relaxation are endeavouring to create conditions which would lead to the liquidation of all the achieved successes in the improvement of the international climate. These intrigues should not be underestimated, Romesh Chandra noted.

Today, he continued, we note a considerable growth of armaments in the NATO countries, primarily in the United States. Despite assurances that the neutron bomb would not be developed at the present time, preparations for its manufacture and deployment in different areas of the world are proceeding at a rapid pace. The NATO countries are today interfering in the affairs of states that are located far beyond the regions which allegedly are a part of the North Atlantic pact's sphere, Romesh Chandra stated.

In the recent period alone we have witnessed interference in the internal affairs of Zaire, constant attacks on the national liberation movement in Africa, aggression against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, offensives against the patriotic forces in the Lebanon, the speaker continued.

The Peking leadership is aligning with the most dyed-in-the wool reaction in an attempt to split the peace-loving and patriotic forces, Romesh Chandra stressed.

In these conditions, he said, exceedingly important are the decisions of the recent special session of the United Nations General Assembly, where an overwhelming majority of states, primarily the socialist and non-aligned nations, united in an effort to seek ways towards disarmament. The Soviet Union's proposals on concrete measures to contain the arms race received general support at the session, Romesh Chandra noted.

FOURTH UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS

LD111008Y Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 11, TASS--The fourth regular session of the United Nations Human Rights Committee has opened here. It will consider reports from various states on their implementation of the provisions on the international pact on civil and political rights.

Worked out eleven years ago, the international pact entered into force in 1976 and at present over 40 countries are parties to it.

ZIONISTS BOMB INTOURIST NEW YORK OFFICES; NO ARRESTS

LD111424Y Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Passages within brackets were not included in Moscow Domestic Service report at 1600 GMT on 11 July, which was otherwise identical to following item]

[Text] New York, July 11, TASS--A bomb exploded near the Soviet Intourist office in New York. It was only by some lucky chance that there were no human casualties. [An "unidentified" person, who phoned the UPI agency, said that the explosion was staged by members of a Zionist organization.] The police did not detain those guilty. It is not the first provocation staged by the Zionist thugs with the open connivance of the U.S. authorities.

[In spite of the demand that necessary measures be taken to prevent the repetition of provocative actions, militant Zionists are as earlier given a free hand. The U.S. authorities know well the names and whereabouts of the criminals, but none of the participants in the dangerous provocations has been duly punished so far.] Such an atmosphere [of connivance] verges on encouragement of Zionist terrorists.

HIGH U.S. OFFICIALS, MEDIA INTERFERE IN DISSIDENT TRIALS

LD111224Y Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[News analyst Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The American public is again being flooded with misinformation about the Soviet Union. This time the campaign has been triggered off by the court trials of dissidents that have begun in the Soviet Union. The accused include Shcharanskiy, Ginzburg and Filatov. As it should be, these trials are being held fully in keeping with Soviet laws. They are a strictly internal affair of this country and it would seem within the competence of exclusively the Soviet judiciary. The defendants have been accused of violating Soviet laws. They are not at all being tried for their convictions. They have been brought to trial for quite definite actions. They are charged with conducting hostile activities against their country that are incompatible with law or, to be exact, espionage and anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation. Naturally, the courts alone must establish whether the men are guilty or not. Such are the elementary concepts of justice and law that have been accepted for a long time, and these trials are conducted in the Soviet Union.

But even before the trials opened it was claimed in the United States that the defendants are not guilty, although, as it must be clear to any sensible person, the courts alone can decide on this issue. One really wonders why the mass media and some political leaders in the United States are in such a hurry to exonerate the citizens of another country who are now on trial. This also contradicts the basic rules of justice accepted in the United States. Once more, attempts are being made to spread distrust and bias among the public toward the Soviet judiciary and toward this country in general. Soviet people are also indignant over the fact that official Washington has joined the propaganda campaign hostile to the Soviet Union that is now being mounted in the United States. High ranking administration officials make statements which amount to interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. Everything is turned upside down in such statements. To believe the officials who make them, observance of our own internal laws in this country can become the reason for a worsening of the climate in Soviet-American relations and can even create difficulties at talks that are of worldwide importance. Actually, there can be no danger for the development of relations between the USSR and the United States in how internal laws of any particular country of the two are being observed and who is put on trial under what circumstances on charges of violating law.

The danger for the atmosphere in international relations and for Soviet-American cooperation is being created by the inspired propaganda campaign in the United States and even more so by participation of administration leaders in it. As a matter of fact there was already a precedent in this regard. It is common knowledge that last year as soon as the Democratic administration was inaugurated, Washington started a campaign under the guise of the defense of human rights, which amounted to interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. At that time this led to a rather dangerous worsening of the climate in Soviet-American relations. What else can they count on as they try to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union in order to put pressure on the enforcement of internal laws in this country, on the Soviet judiciary?

American politicians often note they are sticklers for the exact observance of laws. Why, then, are they now trying to put pressure on the Soviet judiciary, contrary to elementary concepts of law? How would Americans react if officials in some other country tried to put pressure on the judiciary in the United States in the handling of criminal cases and even threatened that the outcome of these trials may harm bilateral relations?

WEEKLY CARRIES CARTER REMARKS ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD111555Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 28 Signed to Press 6 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "J. Carter: 'Relations with the Soviet Union are Generally Stable'"]

[Text] During a press conference on 26 June, President J. Carter answered the following questions regarding Soviet-American relations.

[Question] Mr President, along with the recent tougher pronouncements from Moscow came reports that the Russians have made an important concession at the talks on the reduction of the number of NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces stationed in central Europe. In light of this, I would like to know what the prospects now are for reaching agreement during these talks?

[Answer] The prospects are now much better than they were a month ago. With our NATO allies we are seeking, in the course of the Vienna talks, what we call a mutual balanced reduction of the number of armed forces in the European theater for so many years. In the last 2 weeks, and I think precisely then, the Russians responded extremely positively. At the end of the week Chairman Brezhnev delivered a speech in Minsk in which he said that an important reply was on its way from the Soviet Union. In his opinion we must assess it very carefully.

[Question] Mr President, what exactly is the position we are adopting toward the Soviets? It is not always easy for us to determine our exact position. Are we adopting an irreconcilable or a conciliatory position or something in-between? Can you give a clearer answer?

[Answer] I do not know how to speak more clearly than I did a few weeks ago in my speech in Annapolis, which I very carefully wrote myself and checked with my advisers, discussing nearly every word in the speech.

We want to be friends with the Russians. We want to improve relations with them. We want to achieve progress, and I can say that we are achieving progress on the strategic arms limitation agreements and the agreement on a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests, a ban on attacking each other's satellites and the reduction of armed forces in East and West Europe, which I have already mentioned, and so on.

These discussions, these talks are advancing extremely successfully. We are making good progress and, as I said in my speech in Annapolis, I believe that Mr Brezhnev wants the same as I do. He wants peace between our countries.

However, competition between us will remain. This is inevitable. I think that this will be so for another 15-20 years. We want to achieve the kind of friendly rapprochement from which both our countries can gain. We are prepared to compete peacefully with the Russians.

When the Soviet Union performs some action with which we disagree, I have to decide whether to remain silent or whether to make a statement familiarizing the American people with the facts, so that Americans can understand mutual relations between us and the Soviet Union.

As I have already said, I think it was in an interview to a newspaper in Dallas a couple of weeks ago, our relations with the Soviet Union are generally stable. No danger threatens them. At present no threat to peace exists.

Talks are being conducted honestly. No grounds for alarm exist. In my opinion everything is basically normal. I would like to hope that when we conclude the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and the talks on a comprehensive test ban--and it is to be hoped that this will be done without particular delays--Mr Brezhnev and I will be able to meet personally and ratify the agreement which has been worked out in principle. We are now considerably closer to concluding an agreement than we were a few weeks ago. We have made good progress.

RESEARCH PROVES USSR'S RELIABILITY IN OBSERVING TREATIES

LD111544Y Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 11, TASS--The attempts of opponents of detente aimed at discrediting the Soviet Union's reputation as a reliable partner in international treaties, at creating thus an atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust and at inflicting damage to the talks on the limitation of strategic arms are bursting like soap bubbles.

As a result of the inquiry carried out by researchers of the Library of the U.S. Congress at the request of member of the House of Representatives L. Aspin not a single breach of commitments by the Soviet Union, not a single fact testifying that the USSR does not adhere strictly to the spirit and letter of the treaties signed has been discovered.

The researchers were set the aim of studying the question of observance by the Soviet Union of international treaties, which were also signed by the USA, and which in some or other way are connected with arms control.

Researchers of the Congress Library centered their attention on fifteen most important treaties, including the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, the Treaty Between the USSR and the USA on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, the Convention Banning the Development, Manufacture and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and on Their Destruction, the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Treaty on the Principles of Activity of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, the provision on military exercises of the final act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

Commenting on the results of the inquiry, L. Aspin said, that there is no proof that the Soviet Union signs arms control treaties and then violates them. On the contrary, he said, there is every evidence that the USSR has a rarely good reputation as regards the observance of treaties.

SENATE ANTI-CUBAN RESOLUTION IGNORES OBVIOUS FACTS

ID111513Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Lev Kostanyan co ntary: "Ignoring Reality"]

[Text] Once again a loud anti-Cuban campaign is raging in Washington. Those taking part in it include extremely highly-placed people. Thus the U.S. Senate, in a special resolution the other day, called for the severance of "all diplomatic and economic relations" with Cuba on the pretext of alleged Cuban "interference" in the internal affairs of African countries.

Although this resolution is not binding on the President under the existing laws, the new intrigues of the U.S. "hawks" cannot be passed over in silence. The fact that Cuba gives international support to those peoples and states that are suffering the pressure and aggression of imperialism and neocolonialists is clearly not to their liking.

Shortly before the U.S. Senate passed the anti-Cuban resolution, in an ABC television interview, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the republic, pointed out who is really pursuing an aggressive policy in Africa. F. Castro explained to Americans that Cuba stands for peace in Africa and provides perfectly legal support for democratic regimes, at their request. Comrade Castro particularly stressed that the slander against Cuba, the Soviet Union and Angola is a constituent part of NATO's interventionist plans and the CIA's subversive activity in Africa.

Certain senators try to ignore these obvious facts, however. The successes of Socialist Cuba and the growth of its authority in the international arena, particularly among the nonalined states, provokes the fury of its enemies. They cannot accept the fact that, thanks to the fraternal help of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, the Cuban Republic withstood the commercial and economic blockade organized by the United States, repelled open intervention and now helps other peoples and states fighting imperialism and neocolonialism. The "hawks" are also extremely disturbed by the fact that more and more people in the United States itself are supporting the normalization of U.S.-Cuban relations and the view that Washington's anti-Cuban policy is a mistake. Recently, for example, the mayors of a number of large U.S. cities, who had visited the Republic of Cuba, declared their support for the establishment of normal relations between the two countries.

Having learned nothing from history and ignoring the wishes of their own people, the U.S. "hawks" are sounding a new rollcall against the island of freedom. It is a dangerous undertaking but its failure is obvious. The peoples of the fraternal socialist community support Cuba and progressive mankind expresses solidarity with it.

SOVIET WRITER DISCUSSES IMPRESSIONS FROM U.S. TOUR

LD070905Y Rome L'UNITA in Italian 29 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Carlo Benedetti interview in Moscow with Soviet Author Yuriy Trifonov, following latter's recent U.S. lecture tour "Trifonov's America"]

[Excerpt] Moscow--American society, Trifonov points out, is marked, as far as the cultural world is concerned (at least at a university level) by a series of prejudices. "Yes," he stresses, "real prejudices--and they are all linked not so much to literature as to politics....

I found differences between the cities and the countryside. In Kansas, they did not attack me with provocative questions. In California, on the other hand, things were different. One sensed that people wanted to ask, let us say, embarrassing, provocative questions...They asked me to talk about human rights and the emigration of Jews, and a couple of times they asked me about Solzhenitsyn and the dissidents. Also, of course, they asked me to talk about my most recent work..."

"For instance," the writer continues, "on the day I arrived in the United States, the New York TIMES described my book 'The House on the River' as 'not dissident but critical of society.' Therefore, all the questions which I was asked were characterized by the following queries: Why does the Soviet press criticize you, and why are you reproved...? And so forth...."

And what was your reply, I asked. "I explained that our literature does not flatter, that in our society there are also defects against which we are struggling and that it is the duty of literature to write about all this--especially about human defects and problems of morality, which are the chief material for art. This is why I consider my subject matter important....But it must be noted that not all critics interpret it in this way and that from time to time there are clashes with some people who regard it with irritation. I am not concerned about those clashes. At first they did annoy me, and I believed I had to rebut every attack. Now I believe that the writer must do his job and proceed with his work. There is also intelligent and constructive criticism which must be heeded, but there is criticism on which there is no point in expending one's energies... This is more or less what I said...."

FREEDOM OF PRESS THREATENED BY SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

LD112118Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] San Francisco, 11 July--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports: The notorious "American-style" press freedom amounts, in practice, to the unceremonious interference of the authorities and the police in the activities of the mass media and persecution of journalists. Such actions have recently been given a "legal" basis by two U.S. Supreme Court decisions, according to which the police have been given the authority to search newspaper offices and which have restricted press access to information from government agencies.

A recent victim of this campaign, which contradicts elementary constitutional norms, is (Mark Allen), a member of staff of the PEOPLES WORLD, a newspaper for the working people of the West coast. He has been directed by the courts to hand over to the authorities all the materials, tape recordings and photographs concerning a strike at Automatic Plastics Co. in Berkeley, which he has been investigating since 1976. This strike, organized by the International Longshoremen's and Warehouse Men's Union, lasted around 8 months and set up a (?closed shop) at the works.

I have categorically refused to submit to this demand, (Mark Allen) told a TASS correspondent. I do not intend to comply with the court decision, although I know that they are threatening me with imprisonment. Automatic Plastics & Co. and the legal firm representing them are trying to use the recent Supreme Court decisions to combat the organized workers movement and one of the most progressive trade unions.

The recent actions of the authorities, which are increasingly striving to control the press, are drawing growing protests and alarm from various press bodies. As the San Francisco SUNDAY EXAMINER stresses in this connection, "although the First Amendment to the Constitution guarantees press freedom, the recent decisions of the Supreme Court turn the main principles of democracy into a mockery".

PROXMIRE DEMANDS RATIFICATION OF GENOCIDE CONVENTION

LD120946Y Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington July 12, TASS--Seeking to lecture other countries "on human rights", the United States displays an amazing hypocricy by its refusal to accede to the international convention on the prevention of genocide and punishment for it. This document was adopted by the world community almost 30 years ago and marked an important step in the struggle against one of the most abominable crimes against mankind. Throughout this period, however, Washington has done nothing to reaffirm by deeds its allegiance to the cause of safeguarding human rights.

Senator William Proxmire, speaking in the upper chamber of the American Congress, said he was ashamed to admit that the United States had not yet agreed to the ban on genocide. He added that genocide was the most terrible, most barbarous and most contemptible action a country or an individual could take.

The senator criticised the Senate for its unwillingness to ratify the convention and called for early joining by the United States of other countries in declaring genocide to be an international crime.

SENATE APPROVES BILL ON MILITARY PURCHASES, RESEARCH

LD120950Y Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 12, TASS--The U.S. Senate, being led along by the military-industrial complex, approved a bill on appropriations for military purchases and for research work to develop new types and systems of arms.

Under this bill, the Pentagon is to receive a tremendous sum of 36,100 million dollars. These fund will be used specifically for developing new types of weapons of mass destruction, such as MX mobile missiles, systems of nuclear submarines of the Trident type and cruise missiles.

During the discussion of this bill the Senate voted for allocating 1,900 million dollars for building one more super aircraft carrier for the Navy. The legislators also adopted a program for building new F-18 strike fighters in order to increase the fire power of the carrier aviation of the American Navy.

PRC STALLS HUACHIAO TALKS, INTENSIFIES PROVOCATIONS

LD112027Y Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

["Peking: Following the Course of Hegemonism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 11, TASS--TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

Peking has wrecked the twelfth meeting of representatives of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi. The meetings were to reach accords on procedural issues in connection with the dispatch of persons of Chinese nationality (Huachiao) wishing to return to China from Vietnam.

As the Vietnamese authorities repeatedly noted, the Peking authorities are deliberately preventing the attainment of agreements at these meetings, having recourse to all sorts of subterfuges and falsifications. They put forward conditions that are absolutely unacceptable to Vietnam, are in conflict with basic standards of international practices and crudely violate the sovereignty of the SRV. The Chinese leaders demand for themselves an exclusive right to select the so-called "victim Chinese emigrants," insist on an unlimited stay in the Vietnamese ports of Chinese ships that are to take out Huachiao. They have become so impudent that they even demanded to be given the right to choose for themselves the Vietnamese ports of call by these ships.

Peking is pursuing a position of strength policy vis-a-vis the SRV, trying to make it renounce its principled policy and give itself up to the mercies of Chinese hegemonists. The newspaper JEN-MINH JIH PAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY], a mouthpiece of the Maoists, warned threateningly the other day that if the Vietnamese authorities continue their policy vis-a-vis Huachiao, which is maliciously distorted by the Peking propaganda, the "Chinese Government will have to take appropriate measures."

As a FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY correspondent reported from Hong Kong, China is holding along the whole Chinese-Vietnamese border military exercises with combat shooting and use of air force making flights along the whole Vietnamese border. At the same time, Chinese agents sent into the Vietnamese side are spreading provocative rumours that a "big war" is to start soon between Vietnam and China. The Chinese Air Force has been violating Vietnam's airspace recently.

The Chinese chauvinists are trying to use crude misinformation and slanders as a cover for their sordid anti-Vietnamese activity. They blame the Vietnamese side for the present state of Chinese-Vietnamese relations and are trying to present China as a "rescuer" of Chinese emigrants in Vietnam, who are allegedly subjected to "victimisation." At the same time, China is deliberately putting up obstacles in the way of reaching agreement on the procedure of the call of its ships at the ports of Vietnam.

All this confirms that Peking is by no means guided by the interests of the persons of Chinese nationality resident in Vietnam. It hopes to use Huachiao as a tool for achieving its selfish goals. The free and independent Vietnam engaged in peaceful socialist construction has become for the Maoists a serious obstacle in the way of implementation of their expansionist designs in Southeast Asia.

At present, following into the footstep of those who quite recently tried to break Vietnam by force, the Chinese leaders have launched an offensive against that country, seeking its surrender to Peking.

And tomorrow they will use their large "fifth column" in various countries of the world to launch an offensive against other states. There is no doubt about it. As while the Maoists have come out against the country to which they quite recently so zealously swore their friendship, can one expect from them a less hypocritical and aggressive attitude to other states?

Facts are well-known of Peking's use of Huachiao for bringing pressure to bear on India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma and Nepal. Therefore, the alarm of the Southeast Asian countries caused by China's hostile activity against Vietnam--a sovereign and independent state--is quite understandable. Trying to placate them, the Chinese leaders pretend to be innocent lambs, are trying to reassure the countries of Southeast Asia. This is done, of course, for purely tactical considerations, their strategic aims being invariable. Peking's expansionist plans provide for the establishment of control not only over Vietnam, but also the conquest of the whole of the Southeast Asia. Peking's hypocritical assurances of its "peaceableness" cannot conceal these perfidious designs.

PRC ENDS ECONOMIC AID TO ALBANIA, RECALLS SPECIALISTS

LD111930Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1600 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] China has decided to stop economic aid to Albania. This was reported by the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY from Peking referring to Albanian sources. The decision was reached last week and Albanian students in Peking have been told to go home. A large group of Chinese specialists are being recalled from Albania. A special plane will be sent for them on Thursday.

That there are serious differences between Albania and China became known a year ago. At the time Albania criticized, without mentioning China, the concept of three worlds much advertised by Peking.

CHINESE MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO BRITAIN

LD120212Y Moscow International Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A high-ranking Chinese military delegation has ended a visit to Britain. During the visit, which lasted 1 month, the Chinese acquainted themselves with British weapons and the structure of the British Army. They visited some of the major military factories and attended military exercises. The delegation showed an interest towards some British weapons and according to press reports these Chinese requests will receive a favorable consideration.

DANGERS EXIST IN EEC 'MILITARY INTEGRATION' PLANS

LD1016O1Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Shelkov article: "In a New Role"]

[Text] As has become known, the political commission of the so-called European Parliament has asked the Commission of the European Communities to draw up a joint Common Market policy in the field of the production of conventional types of weapons. The creation of warships, aircraft and electronic equipment through united efforts is proposed.

Thus, leading EEC organs are on the brink of discussing questions of military integration within the framework of the Nine. This is the danger about which the circles opposing the EEC's transformation into some kind of military-political bloc have warned the West European public. However, the plans for such a transformation meet with the support of several conservative Western leaders, particularly M. Thatcher.

There is no doubt that military integration within the Common Market framework corresponds to the plans of the NATO ringleaders. For a long time they have wanted to see "little Europe" in a new role: a militarized association of states which would be an obedient tool in the hands of the North Atlantic strategists. This, as the Western democratic press notes, must alert all those who value peace and trust among peoples.

In certain EEC countries the new proposal by the European Parliament has been interpreted as an attempt to encroach on the national interests of the peoples. The public of these countries has for a long time been expressing fears that institutions of the Nine are increasingly playing the role of supernational organs. In particular, such a role is attributed to the new European Parliament whose members, according to the plans, will be elected by direct suffrage as of this year. And whereas the existing Parliament, whose deputies are appointed, takes decisions which encroach on the sovereignty of the EEC members, the future European Parliament will obviously, the newspapers warn, simply give directives to the national legislative organs.

The plans for military-industrial integration within the EEC play only into the hands of those circles which are striving to step up the militarization of the West European countries. It is clear that these plans run counter to the fundamental interests of the peoples of Europe.

PAPER SCORES WUST'S NORWAY VISIT, NATO ACTIVITY

LD1016I7Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Col Yu. Aleksandrov article: "In Whose Interests?"]

[Text] As was reported in the press, Gen G. Wust, inspector general of the Bundeswehr, paid an official visit to Norway in mid-June. A visit to Norway by a military representative of the FRG would not, perhaps, in itself attract much attention if it were not for certain circumstances.

The fact is that units and subunits of Norwegian troops stationed in northern Norway in immediate proximity to the border with the Soviet Union were the selected areas of the West German general's visit. [paragraph continues]

As is known, a similar trip to northern Norway was made last year by the FRG defense minister, G. Leber, who made provocative statements during his stay, and earlier this year combat subunits of the Bundeswehr took part in NATO military exercises on Norwegian territory for the first time. One gets the impression that the visit of the Bundeswehr inspector general to the Soviet-Norwegian border was no mere chance.

Automatically the question arises: How can such activities by NATOites be reconciled with efforts to strengthen neighborly relations in northern Europe, which the Norwegian state leadership advocates? It is, after all, known that official Norwegian representatives have repeatedly spoken out against increasing tension in this region. In this connection the statement of Norway's Prime Minister O. Nordli at a press conference on June 14 is noteworthy. The newspaper DAGBLADET calls attention to his comment that the Norwegian Government was not informed of G. Wust's forthcoming visit to northern Norway. A strange situation, to put it bluntly.

The impression is created that certain influential Norwegian circles can act independently of official statements by the political leadership, contrary to the interests of strengthening mutual trust with neighboring countries.

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS LONDON FOR ARMS TALKS

LD112333Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1426 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] London, 11 July TASS--H. Apel, the FRG minister of defense, has arrived here on a 2-day visit for talks with his British colleague F. Mulley and to attend air force and naval exercises and acquaint himself with the new weapons being produced by the British military industry.

As is reported, the official purpose for the FRG military department head's visit is "to obtain information on the British contribution to NATO."

Observers note that the talks will focus on matters connected with the implementation of plans for further building NATO's military might. This will be achieved primarily through a significant increase of arms and military spending. A decision on two was adopted recently at the NATO Council session in Washington.

Apart from this, a discussion of issues of arms "standardization" envisages placing new military orders between the major industrial concerns of both countries, as has already taken place regarding the "multipurpose" Tornado combat aircraft which is soon to be used by the FRG and British air forces.

The industrial concerns of these countries are waging an increasingly fierce battle now with the U.S. military-industrial complex, earning for themselves multimillion orders for development and production over the coming decade of new types of tank, armored carriers, aircraft and helicopters, missile and artillery weapons and combat vessels.

DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO FINLAND

For Finnish reportage on the official visit to Finland by USSR Minister of Defense Marshal Ustinov, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 11 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

DANISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION--The ninth session of the Soviet-Danish Inter-Governmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has opened in Copenhagen. Its participants will hear reports on the economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Denmark, and will map out the prospects for the further development of relations in these fields. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD]

MAURITANIAN CHIEF OF STAFF REPORTEDLY HEADS GOVERNMENT

LD1115362 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Dakar, July 11, TASS--According to Nouakchott Radio, the composition of the new cabinet, which was formed after the Military Committee of National Recovery took power in its hands, was announced. Chairman of the Military Committee Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa Ould Salek has been appointed head of government. Earlier he was chief of staff of the armed forces. The cabinet includes a total of eight militarymen and eight civilians.

A curfew has been introduced in Mauritania, reports say.

CONTINUING TENSION, SHOOTING REPORTED IN LEBANESE CAPITAL

LD1119402 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 11 TASS--The situation in the Lebanese capital remains tense. Sporadic shooting and explosions could be heard in a number of eastern neighborhoods of the capital in the course of the day yesterday. In spite of the ceasefire agreement, which is officially in effect, armed rightwing Christian detachments again launched provocations against the units of the inter-Arab peace keeping force in Lebanon. Last night they opened rocket fire on a truck with food, which was on its way to the positions held by the inter-Arab troops in Ashrafia area.

The sorties of the Lebanese conservative forces are accompanied with provocative fuss by Israeli military. According to reports from the country's south, Israel is continuing its military preparations on the border with Lebanon massing its troops there.

Meanwhile, political contacts, consultations and meetings are continuing with the aim of normalizing the situation in the country and creating the necessary prerequisites for the activity of the legitimate central authorities. It is for continuing these contacts that Speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Kamal al-Asaad went to Damascus today.

Damascus, July 11 TASS--Trying to cause disorder, anarchy and fear among the Lebanese, the conservatives are openly coordinating their actions with Israel in an attempt to turn Lebanon into a seat of tension and plunge the country into a fresh bloodbath, whose aftermaths may go far beyond the framework of Lebanon, writes the Damascus newspaper ATH-THAWRAH. An analysis of the latest events in the country, the newspaper stresses, has shown that those who wish well to Lebanon in the interests of the entire Lebanese people, must strive for strengthening the legitimate Lebanese authorities and establishing Lebanon's sovereignty all over the country's territory.

Rome, July 11 TASS--Lebanon has been going through a real tragedy in recent years, responsible for which are not only the reactionary right-wing circles of the country, but also the imperialist forces and the Israeli Government backing them, a press conference in Tel Aviv was told by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Israel CC Meir Vilner.

The aim of these forces, he said, is to partition Lebanon and turn a part of that country into an imperialist base, to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organization and to annihilate the Arab people of Palestine.

TEXT OF ITEM ON U.S. AS PARTICIPANT IN MIDEAST TALKS

LD1114O1Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[P. Demchenko article: "Turning Maneuver Again"]

[Text] Diplomatic activity aimed at restarting the stalled Israeli-Egyptian talks has intensified again recently. The foreign press views the trip by U.S. Vice President W. Mondale to the Near East in this context.

Some commentators note a number of new aspects here. The main point is that Washington is now virtually turning from being a mediator at the talks into an active participant. Considerable political calculation lies behind this seemingly formal change of role.

It should be recalled that the previous stages of the political contacts between Egypt and Israel have shown how great is the distance separating these countries on a Near East settlement. Tel Aviv has not only not abandoned its desire to retain a considerable part of occupied Arab lands but also has withdrawn some of its promises, after seeing that Egypt's international and inter-Arab positions have weakened and that its internal situation is very complex.

Israeli Premier M. Begin continues to say "No" to returning all territories captured in 1967 and liquidating the Jewish settlements created there (of which there are now more than 90), "No" to a Palestinian state and "No" to recognition of the PLO. Toughening his policy, Begin has started to allege that UN Security Council Resolution 242 does not extend to occupied Palestinian lands (the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip) and that consequently Israeli troops will remain there. The Arabs who live in these regions (approximately 1 million people) can be granted only scant "regional autonomy," initially for 5 years but later indefinitely.

After President A. as-Sadat's trip to Israel the illusion was created in Cairo that the deadlock over a Near East settlement had finally been broken and that the liberation of Sinai, at least, had been settled. It took quite little time for such ideas to evaporate like a mirage in the desert. The subsequent aggression against Lebanon has shown particularly clearly the painful consequences of Cairo's policy, which has untied Israel's hands and deepened the split in the Arab world.

It is known that Algeria, Libya, Syria, Iraq, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and also the PLO have condemned the Egyptian-Israeli talks and come out decisively against them. In the situation which had been created Cairo could not undertake an overt separate deal that is unpopular among a significant portion of the Egyptian public. In addition, Begin's extremist policy boomeranged against supporters of a compromise with Israel within the Egyptian leadership: Tel Aviv's demands proved greater than the concessions they could make.

"As-Sadat's peace initiative" (that is, the talks with Israel), the New York TIMES wrote, "has not resulted in an improvement in the economic situation, which is what the Egyptians were hoping for. The initiative itself has in fact proved unviable, and its initiator feels vulnerable." And, indeed, the political sterility of the separate course and its harmfulness to the Arab cause would seem obvious, but Cairo continues to hold on to contacts with Israel.

One of the chief reasons for this is that Washington is prompting the Egyptians to do so. Its very participation in the talks binds Cairo to a pro-U.S., pro-Western policy--which also accords with the interests of a certain section of Egypt's ruling forces. All this conforms to the so-called new U.S. policy in the Near East. Its purpose is to pursue a Near East policy in cooperation with conservative Arab regimes while preserving the special relationship with Israel and to seek "partners" among their bourgeois and feudal elite. This policy is dictated both by the tremendous U.S. interest in Near East oil (more than 100 million tons were exported from Saudi Arabia alone last year) and by political and military considerations. It was demonstrated during W. Mondale's trip to Israel and Egypt.

As Paris L'AURORE writes, Mondale confimed to Tel Aviv's leaders the unshakable U.S. commitment with regard to the security and inviolability of the state of Israel. At the same time France's LE MATIN points out that "the chief principle of U.S. policy in the Near East remains as before: to gamble on both sides involved in the conflict at once."

At press conferences held after the talks with the Israeli and Egyptian leaders it was announced that As-Sadat and Begin had agreed--albeit with reservations in Begin's case--to a meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers in London in mid-July with the participation of U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance. At the same time it became known that Israeli Defense Minister E. Weizman had sent Egyptian War Minister M. al-Jamasi a message proposing the resumption of talks.

The difference in the formulas employed by the U.S. vice president with regard to Israel and the Arabs has not gone unnoticed by journalists. "We never use our commitments toward Israel in order to put pressure on it," Mondale said. "Personal relations between Carter and Begin are excellent." As for the Arabs, Mondale said, they will have to make "agonizing decisions." Thus preference, as was to be expected, continues to be given to Israel, and Cairo will have to back down.

President as-Sadat conveyed to Mondale the Egyptian plan for a Near East settlement, which, as the newspapers report, provides for Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank of the Jordan, Gaza and east Jerusalem during a transitional period not exceeding 5 years. Even though this plan does not take account of all the Near East problems or the full solution of the Palestinian question and marks new retreats by Cairo under pressure of Israeli implacability, it has received a negative evaluation in Tel Aviv.

It is not surprising that Western journalists view skeptically prospects for the upcoming talks. "It is absolutely obvious," the New York DAILY NEWS writes, "that the upcoming meeting of the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers and the U.S. secretary of state in London will not bring peace to the Near East."

Reports of the activities being carried on behind the scenes of the upcoming ministerial conferences have also filtered into the press. It is a question, in particular, of a return to H. Kissinger's notorious "step-by-step diplomacy," which petered out back in 1975 without bringing the Near East any closer to peace. Senator Javits, in particular, has now advocated a return to that diplomacy.

Noteworthy against the background of these reports is a statement by Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who has called for a comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem. He criticized the Israeli-Egyptian contacts and pointed out that "at present there is no acceptable basis for conducting political talks with Israel on a settlement in the Near East other than the joint Soviet-U.S. statement."

Well, this mention is very appropriate. The course of the political struggle in and around the Near East has confirmed the correctness of the Soviet position, which is that the Near East issue must neither be broken down nor resolved piecemeal with the help of any separate deal. It must be resolved comprehensively, with the participation of all interested sides, including representatives of the Palestinian people. Only given this approach can security, peace and a worthy life be guaranteed for all the peoples and states of this dangerously explosive region.

ISRAEL STILL UNDERMINING MIDDLE EAST PEACE EFFORTS

LD112152Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] At the press conference in Salzburg after meeting Egyptian President as-Sadat, the UN secretary general said the United Nations will not send a representative to the London talks on the Middle East by the foreign ministers of the United States, Israel, and Egypt. These talks are scheduled to take place on 18 and 19 July. Kurt Waldheim noted that he believed that the issue of a Middle East settlement should be solved in the framework of the Geneva peace conference which should be held specifically for this purpose.

Recent events had confirmed that the so-called peaceful initiative of President as-Sadat, his attempts to find a solution to the Middle East issue on the basis of separate deals with Tel Aviv and to pin hopes on the good will of Washington--all this had failed completely. For with U.S. support, Israel has stubbornly been undermining a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and is trying to entrench its presence in occupied Arab territory. Israel also has been exerting great efforts to have the Palestinian issue struck off the agenda.

Furthermore, it has become increasingly clear how Israel's aggressive encroachments have escalated recently. Events in Lebanon are the best evidence of this. Today, Tel Aviv is trying to realize its aims by political means and once again with U.S. support, whereas in the past Tel Aviv tried to realize these aims on the battlefield through wars with the Arabs. One must point out that Cairo is objectively assisting Tel Aviv in the execution of this policy because Cairo is following the line of separate talks and in so doing is not only weakening its own position but is also weakening the positions of all the Arab states. From this standpoint, the statement of the UN secretary general is quite significant. It reflects the events as they really are and it is in agreement with the view of most countries which are trying to liquidate the consequences of the Israel aggression in the Middle East, solve the Palestinian issue and establish a just and lasting peace in this area.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN YEMENI EVENTS

Saudi Role

LD120827Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Observer Sergey Losev article: "Conspiracy's Failure"]

[Text] The national liberation movement in the Arab east has scored considerable successes in strengthening the political independence of Arab states and creating progressive patriotic regimes in some of them.

Seeking to go over to the counteroffensive, imperialism and Arab reaction are now concentrating efforts on creating tension and conflict between Arab countries, sowing mistrust and enmity between different detachments of the Arab national liberation movement and striking a blow against Soviet-Arab friendship.

Having partly achieved its ends in Egypt, imperialism is trying to undermine progressive Arab regimes in other countries too. Recent events in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] have provided graphic evidence of these attempts. Armed clashes flared up in the PDRY capital in the night of 25-26 June, in the course of which aircraft and artillery were used. It was a case of am attempted coup d'etat undertaken by Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, former chairman of the republic's Presidential Council, to seize power in the country.

The revolt began by shelling the building in which a session of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] was taking place. The prime minister's residence was also subjected to an artillery attack.

In emergency session the UPONF Central Committee Politburo adopted a decision to suppress this reactionary action with all determination and speed. The presidential palace, where Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali and other conspirators had taken refuge, was bombed from the air. Soldiers of the people's volunteer corps, the army, security organs and the people's militia took control of all the capital's strategic points and streets. After the revolt was crushed, Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali and his closest accomplices--Salih Ghanim Salih, governor of the third province, and 'Ali Salim al-A'war--were shot in accordance with a special court sentence approved by the Presidential Council. The Central Committee resolved to dismiss Politburo members 'Ali Salih 'Ubad and 'Abdallah Salih al-Bar and Politburo candidate member Hasan Ba'um from all party and state posts held by them and to expel them from the UPONF.

Addressing a Central Committee session, 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, general secretary of the UPONF Central Committee, pointed out that Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali had prepared his action little by little. In the sphere of foreign policy he adhered to reactionary positions, opposed the revolutionary movement in Arab countries and, in alliance with reactionary imperialist circles, tried to sow doubts as to the correctness of the PDRY's relations with the socialist community and, above all, with the Soviet Union.

As Salih Muslih al-Qasim, minister of the interior of Democratic Yemen, has pointed out, forces hostile to the revolution and to the Yemeni people wanted to divert it from the correct path. The successful suppression of the preplanned coup, the minister said, showed all the might of the National Front and its ability to withstand any difficulties and crises. The strength of the Yemeni revolutionary regime was expressed in the cohesion of the people's masses around their political vanguard and in the profound devotion of the armed forces, the security organs, the people's militia and the people's volunteer corps to the cause of the revolution.

These days certain Arab press organs are using the events in south Yemen as a pretext to kindle anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria. The Egyptian newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH alleges that these events are the start of "a communist conspiracy aimed at extending the Soviet presence in the region."

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' has disseminated spurious fabrications alleging that 500 Cuban soldiers have just landed in Aden and that "thousands of soldiers" from the Soviet Union and the GDR are already in south Yemen. It goes without saying that all this is invention from beginning to end.

Such absurd fabrications are being disseminated by those circles which wished to divert attention from their own interference in the PDRY's internal affairs and from their attempts to overthrow progressive regimes in the Arab east. The facts indicate that the attempted coup undertaken in Aden was prepared in advance. As the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR points out, the organizers of the revolt had established close ties with Saudi Arabia and sent the king of Saudi Arabia a secret message on the eve of the revolt.

The assassination of President al-Ghashmi of north Yemen, which occurred on 24 June, was used as a propitious moment for counterrevolutionary action. It is characteristic that Saudi Arabia immediately attempted to place the responsibility for this crime on the PDRY leaders, plainly seeking to create a pretext for armed intervention in south Yemen if the conspirators succeeded in prolonging their resistance.

It is well known, however, that it is precisely Saudi Arabia that is behind a whole series of political assassinations carried out in the Yemen Arab Republic in recent years with a view to preventing rapprochement between north and south Yemen. As the French newspaper LE MONDE points out, Saudi Arabia does not want "the existence of a strong and prosperous state on its southern border. And this concern accounts, on the whole, for Riyadh's numerous acts of interference in the policy of Sana."

LE FIGARO in turn recalls that Al-Ghashmi's predecessor--President al-Hamdi of north Yemen --was assassinated in October 1977 on the eve of a trip to Aden. "No one doubted," LE FIGARO writes, "that Saudi Arabia wished to put an end to the rapprochement, which it considered dangerous for its influence in Sana."

Even the U.S. bourgeois press acknowledges the involvement of Saudi Arabia, backed by U.S. oil monopolies, in the recent events in south Yemen. In the opinion of the Washington POST the unsuccessful attempt at coup d'etat in the PDRY "is regarded in Washington as a major defeat for the United States and Saudi Arabia in their efforts in that country, which occupies an important strategic position."

The failure of the attempted coup certainly does not mean that the danger is over for Democratic Yemen.

Imperialism and its underlings will stop at no crimes in order to retain full control over the vast oil wealth of the Arabian Peninsula.

Reaction has provoked north Yemen into breaking off diplomatic relations with the PDRY. Mercenaries are being recruited and trained at several bases in Saudi Arabia for a planned invasion of south Yemen. Reactionary Arab regimes are trying to stifle the republic economically. It also must not be forgotten that an Iranian army of occupation is being maintained on its eastern borders, in Oman, with whose help the national liberation struggle of the Dhofar patriots has been suppressed in recent years.

The appeal of the UPONF Central Committee Politburo assumes special urgency under these conditions: Step up revolutionary vigilance and surmount all the difficulties and obstacles standing in the way of the republic at a time when it is building a vanguard party of the new type, which will embody the mind, honor and conscience of the people and become the reliable guarantee of the revolutionary movement.

Outlines of Conspiracy

LD101523Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov commentary: "Outlines of a Conspiracy"]

[Text] The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] has sent a note to the Arab League. The note contains a call for intervention in order to avert a further exacerbation of the situation in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. As is known, just recently a concentration of troops has been taking place on the borders of Democratic Yemen, and military provocations have occurred. Facts attest that armed intervention, initiated by Saudi Arabia, is being prepared against the PDRY.

The outlines of a conspiracy directed at undermining the regime in an Arab country that has selected a progressive path of development are appearing very clearly. One of the stages of this conspiracy was the attempt to provoke a war between the two Yemeni states.

Under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard--the United Political Organization-National Front--the people of the PDRY are giving a fitting rebuff to the attempts by imperialist forces and reaction to divert them from their chosen path. Displaying restraint and cool-headedness, Aden is doing everything to prevent a worsening of the situation.

However, the initiators of the provocations against the PDRY are deliberately ignoring its repeated statements about the unaltered nature of its course toward the development of friendship and good-neighborliness with all Arab countries. They are seeking to wreck the efforts of the south Yemeni leaders to normalize the situation.

The question arises: Who is to gain by the artificial creation of a region of conflict in the south of the Arabian Peninsula? It is clear that such a development of events does not accord with the interests of the peoples of the two Yemeni states who are striving for economic and social progress, nor does it accord with the interests of the Arab countries which oppose the intrigues of imperialism and of the Israeli aggressors. The provocation of internecine clashes among Arabs benefits only those who would like to weaken the Arab ranks and to divert attention away from the struggle for the elimination of the consequences of the 1967 Israeli aggression, from Tel Aviv's piratical actions in Lebanon and from the new phase in the preparation of separate deals between Israel and Egypt, with the participation of the United States.

The public of progressive Arab countries and the true friends of the Arabs are attentively following the intrigues of Arab reaction against the national liberation movement in the Arab east and against the progressive development of the PDRY and other Arab states.

The people of Democratic Yemen are not alone. They have on their side the forces of peace, progress and socialism and all people of good will.

Need for Vanguard Party

LD111732Y Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Aden, July 11 TASS--The leadership of the United Political National Front Organization will continue to proceed from the interests of the people of our country and will strive for further progress in the building up of a Democratic Yemen, it was stated by 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, general secretary of the National Front's Central Committee, in an interview to correspondents of foreign news services. Our party, he said, has overcome great difficulties and hardship, caused by the splitting activities of Salim Rubayy'i 'Ali, former chairman of the Presidential Council of the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen, activities, which contradicted the goals and ideals of the south Yemeni revolution and which caused substantial damage to the policy of our democratic government.

Speaking about the preparations to create a vanguard party of a new type, the National Front's general secretary noted that this party would be based on clearcut ideological and class principles both in the external and internal policies, will be a reliable guarantee of the successful implementation of progressive socio-economic reforms, defence of revolutionary gains.

Baghdad, July 11 TASS--The newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B has published a statement by twelve progressive political parties and organizations which have come out in support of Democratic Yemen. It calls for the mobilization of all the progressive national forces in order to help the people of Democratic Yemen to withstand outside pressure exerted by the imperialist circles and Saudi Arabia.

These circles, the statement says, pursue the purpose of liquidating the achievements of the revolution in Democratic Yemen, to halt the process of the development of the progressive forces in northern Yemen, to increase tension in the relations between the north and the south. Their plot is a link in the chain of imperialist plans aimed at establishing domination over the Arab oil resources and over the petroleum transportation routes, and then over all the Arab world, at combatting the national-liberation movement in Africa.

The above said progressive political parties and organizations have sent a message to the leadership of the people Democratic Republic of Yemen, in which they expressed their support to the Yemen people in the struggle against the imperialist plot, against Arab reaction for united democratic Yemen.

CAIRO CONFERENCE OPPOSES EGYPT'S 'ANTIDEMOCRATIC' POLICY

LD101530Y Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 10, TASS--The participants in the conference of representatives of local organisations of the National-Progressive (left) Party, held here, declared firm support of the position of the General Secretariat of the National Progressive Party, which resolutely stigmatized the campaign of repressions against the democratic forces of the country, which has been unleashed by the authorities.

In a resolution, which has been adopted, the delegates of the conference denounced the government's attempts to restrict the democratic rights of the Egyptians and emphasized that the provisions of the constitution would be the only acceptable criterion for regulating political life.

The document criticizes the authorities' desire to impose their ideological doctrine upon Egyptian society, with the progress of class stratification continuing in it. This desire, the participants in the conference believe, is contrary to the elementary human rights and constitutional guarantees. Nobody is entitled to support the new official doctrine, called "democratic socialism," but those who have elaborated it, the resolution points out.

The conference denounced the attempts to drive a wedge into the ranks of the left forces of Egypt and reaffirmed their firm cohesion around the leadership of the National-Progressive Party. The authorities, the resolution stresses, should terminate such actions, since they are doomed to failure beforehand.

The delegates firmly protested against the decision taken by the People's Assembly to deprive Abu al-'Aziz al-Hariri, a parliamentarian from the National Progressive Party, of his deputy mandate, and stated that this antidemocratic action would by no means affect the electors' trust in their deputy whose daring actions deserved the highest appreciation.

The conference supported the decision of the General Secretariat to resume the printing of the party newspaper AL-AHALI.

ISRAEL PURSUING POLICIES OF ANNEXATION, DISCRIMINATION

New West Bank Town

LD060958Y Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Amman, July 6, TASS--Tel Aviv is continuing its annexationist policy aimed at further "developing" the captured Arab lands. According to reports reaching here, the Israeli Government approved a plan of work for the construction of a new town in the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan at a distance of ten kilometres east of Jerusalem.

The Israeli authorities are planning to send there a first group of settlers already next April.

Settlement Established

LD111218Y Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 11, TASS--Israel is continuing the "development" of captured Arab lands. A new Jewish settlement Muali Efraim has been established in the Jordan River valley. The Israeli authorities are planning to settle 2,000 families there and turn it into an administrative centre of numerous Israeli settlements in that area.

Education of Arabs

LD111418Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 11, TASS--Israeli authorities are pursuing an undisguised policy of discrimination against Arabs, the native inhabitants of Palestine, in the field of education.

Young Arabs wishing to receive a technical education are not allowed to enroll at engineering departments and sections of natural sciences at Israeli institutions. As to the establishments of higher education at which Arabs are officially allowed to enroll they face a formidable barrier in the form of enrollment exams. Moreover, the exams are not in Arabic but in Hebrew, this automatically placing graduates of Israeli schools in a privileged position.

As to the Arabs who do manage to enroll, and their number according to the London-based Arab language newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT does not exceed one per cent of all students, are quick to discover that enrollment exams are the easiest stage in the obstacle course that is artificially created by the occupation authorities on their road to higher education.

Israeli house owners refuse to rent flats to Arabs and employers do not want to offer them skilled work--the necessary source of income for a student--and offer only the dirtiest and unskilled jobs. In the institutes themselves Arab students encounter a slighting and sometimes insulting attitude on the part of Israeli teachers. Quite often students are constantly shadowed by the police. Throughout the period of instruction Arab students are subjected to intensive psychological brainwashing by Zionist propaganda which distorts history and mocks the cultural heritage of Arabs.

Resisting Arab students are subjected to intimidation and blackmail, and sometimes they are attacked physically.

By acting thus the Israeli authorities intend to carry out their thoroughly developed plan of reducing to the maximum the number of Arab students--future [passage indistinct] "the entire system of elementary and secondary education of Arabs in occupied territories."

Incident at Cathedral

LD112010Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1714 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Pimen, patriarch of Moscow and all the Russians, today sent a protest to Yitshaq Navon, president of Israel, in connection with the incident committed by Zionists of Meir Kahane in the Trinity Cathedral of the Russian spiritual mission in Jerusalem.

As has become known to a TASS correspondent, on 10 July those committing the incident burst into the vestibule of the cathedral where they broke the windows and doors.

In his telegram, Patriarch Pimen expressed a resolute protest against the bandit escapades of the Zionists who obstructed the activity of the spiritual mission in Jerusalem.

"We insist that proceedings be instituted against those individuals who committed the incident, that the losses caused to the mission be repaid and that measures be taken to prevent such excesses in the future--excesses which violate the religious life in the holy city," the telegram says.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH IRAQ--Baghdad, July 10 TASS--A plan of cultural cooperation between the USSR and Iraq for 1978 has been (?signed) here. It has the purpose of further developing and strengthening cultural and scientific contacts between the two countries. It contains concrete provisions on cooperation in the spheres of higher and professional training, education, public health, exchange of information, and also in sports and tourism. [Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD]

TEXT OF PRAVDA ITEM ON USSR POSITION ON CYPRUS

LD111325Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "Clouding the Issue"]

[Text] Athens--Commentaries and assessments made by the Athens newspaper I KATHIMERINI are usually close to what is called the "official position" of the government. Therefore the interest generated by a recent commentary calling for an "honorable double enosis"--the partition of Cyprus and the annexation of one part of the island state to Greece and the other part to Turkey--is understandable.

I KATHIMERINI did not mention that this is precisely the solution to the Cyprus problem that militarists of the North Atlantic bloc have been seeking for many years as they dream of transforming the island into the West's unsinkable aircraft carrier at the strategic crossroads of the Eastern Mediterranean.

The idea--expressed so candidly--of partitioning Cyprus between Athens and Ankara generated a sharply negative reaction both in Greece itself and also in Cyprus. Answering a question from journalists about the I KATHIMERINI article, S. Kiprianou, president of Cyprus, declared that the question of double enosis doesn't come up for either the Cypriot or the Greek governments. Greek Foreign Minister Y. Rallis confirmed that the permanent policy of his government on the Cyprus question rules out the island's partition. Finally R. Denktas, leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community, declared that "Turkey does not want partition but wants Cyprus to remain an independent state."

The affair of the I KATHIMERINI commentary might have been considered closed at this point were it not for the hint contained in this commentary that the situation that has developed in Cyprus is insoluble. This hint is now being intensively reiterated by the Greek bourgeois press. Moreover, behind the scenes maneuvers by the NATO powers, which are torpedoing attempts at a just solution of the crisis, are now being emphasized.

Instead of exposing these maneuvers, attempts are being made to cloud the issue by distorting the Cyprus question. In the newspapers here it is possible to find discourses almost every day about "a change in the Soviet position regarding Cyprus," and about the "renunciation of proposals earlier put forward." The bourgeois press is trying to create the impression that people in Cyprus are already "seriously disturbed at the evolution of Soviet policy." In other words, public opinion is undergoing conditioning.

The futility of these attempts is perfectly obvious. Both in Cyprus and in Greece the consistent policy of the USSR with respect to the Cyprus problem is well known. The Soviet Union has advocated and continues to advocate a just settlement of the complex problems of the island on the basis of UN decisions. The USSR consistently advocates respect for the policy of nonalinement being consistently pursued by Cyprus and the guaranteeing of the Cypriots' sovereign right to decide the destiny of their own homeland independently and without any outside pressure or interference.

When you visit Cyprus, you are convinced of the Cypriots' deep gratitude to the Soviet state, which has repeatedly stretched out the hand of support to the people of the island. Cypriots also approve the USSR's specific steps aimed at promoting a solution to the crisis and the Soviet Union's constructive policy in the United Nations.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus supports the well-known Soviet proposal on convening, under the aegis of the United Nations, a representative international conference on Cyprus which could promote a settlement of the international aspects of the crisis. Official Greek representatives have also declared their agreement with the Soviet initiative.

But who now needs to distort facts that are common knowledge? It is easy to answer this question: The hullabaloo about a "change in the Soviet position" is being stirred up with the aim of directing public attention from those same plans for an "honorable enosis" mentioned by I KATHIMERINI--plans which the NATO strategists have never abandoned.

DROBKOV SEES MOVES TO RESTORE TIES BETWEEN GREECE, NATO

LD101515Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Vladislav Drobkov dispatch: "Where the 'Trident' is Aimed"]

[Text] Athens--Four NATO countries have begun large-scale naval exercises in the Ionian Sea under the code name "Trident." But this time the North Atlantic strategists intend not only to indulge in saber rattling off Europe's southern shores. They also have another, quite definite purpose. This is to involve Greece, which formally withdrew from the bloc's military organization 4 years ago, still more deeply in their militarist preparations.

The Greek Air Force and Navy are now participating in the "Trident" maneuvers along with U.S., British and Italian forces. They have also participated in a whole series of other exercises which have been held in recent months on Greek territory and in its territorial waters in the Mediterranean and the Aegean Sea.

Such a development of events suits the military and political leaders of the North Atlantic bloc perfectly. They note with satisfaction the "reestablishment of military cooperation" with Athens. Addressing the U.S. Senate recently, Gen A. Haig, commander in chief of NATO forces in Europe, bluntly declared that Greece wishes to return to the bloc's military structure.

No one in Athens has denied this statement. Moreover, the progovernment press reports that NATO is supposedly prepared to accept Greece's terms concerning a "special relationship" with the bloc. This formula means that in peacetime Greece's troops are to be under national command, and in the event of a conflict--under the command of NATO generals. Reports are also appearing on the creation of a new NATO operations headquarters on Greek territory. At the same time the old NATO bases in Greece, despite the government's declaration of its withdrawal from the bloc's military organization, are being modernized and enlarged.

The progressive press and broad sections of the democratic public in Greece are seriously concerned at the attempts to implement plans which provide for the country to be enveloped in the bloc's military web. They point to the inconsistency of the higher circles and to their tractability regarding the NATO militarists' solicitations to the detriment of Greece's national interests. The Communist Party and other forces of the democratic opposition demand that Greece withdraw completely from the NATO bloc and pursue a truly independent policy of friendship and cooperation with all countries--a policy in accordance with the national interests.

PRETORIA COVERS UP CRIMES BY FALSIFYING CAUSES OF DEATH

LD111948Y Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, July 11, TASS--One more victim has been added to the list of crimes committed by the racialist rulers of the Republic of South Africa. According to reports from Port Elizabeth, an African prisoner has "jumped out of a window" during interrogation at the local security policy department. A spokesman of the police authorities refused to name the victim.

This is not the first case when arrested fighters against the apartheid regime "jump out" of windows of this sinister building. In this way agents of the Vorster security make short shrift with opponents of the racialist regime, whom they are unable to overpower or intimidate even by the cruellest tortures. The youth leader Steve Biko, a prominent fighter for the rights of South Africa's black population, was tortured to death in the same building last year. The coloured teacher J. Both, accused of having violated the notorious law on combatting terrorism, also "jumped out of a window" here in December 1976.

Lawlessness, manhandling, tortures and killings of political prisoners are customary occurrences in the present-day Republic of South Africa. Thousands of Africans have been victimized by the Pretoria jailers because they disagreed with the inhuman policy of apartheid. The "legislation" in force in this racialist state serves as a sort of indulgence for the police. No grounded charges are required to put an African behind bars. As admitted by D. Card, a former agent of the South African security service, a report of a police stoolpigeon or false witness is perfectly enough in such cases. To cover up their crimes, the racialists resort to stereotype statements: "Committed suicide," "was killed while attempting to escape," "died in an accident."

MENGISTU CITES NECESSARY TASKS FACING ETHIOPIA

LD101603Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "The Tasks of Revolutionary Ethiopia"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 30 June--The socialist countries' support for the just cause of Ethiopia's national democratic revolution has helped and is helping it to overcome difficulties arising on the path of revolution, declared Mengistu Haile Mariam, chai man of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC). Speaking in Addis Ababa, he emphasized that the help given by the socialist countries to the struggling Ethiopian people would be inscribed in gold letters in the history of the Ethiopian people.

Concerning the tasks facing the country, Mengistu Haile Mariam explained that the creation of an Ethiopian vanguard working class party based on a union of Marxist-Leninist organizations is an urgent historical necessity. Ethiopia, he remarked, is a firm believer in Marxist-Leninist teaching and proletarian internationalism and will make its contribution to the triumph of scientific socialism.

The chairman of the PMAC dwelt also on the situation in Eritrea, where separatist elements are still active. This problem cannot be solved in the short term, said the PMAC head, as long as the separatists operating in the province are receiving considerable support from reactionary Arab regimes and other external reactionary forces.

The PMAC chairman expressed his confidence that a successful solution to the problem of Eritrea would eventually be found. He emphasized that after victory immense efforts would be required of all the people to help Eritreans who had suffered from the actions of the separatists.

ANTI-SOVIET PRC-JAPAN PACT WILL LEAD TO RETALIATION

LD111533Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Excerpt from S. Modenov untitled international review on Japan-PRC treaty]

[Text] The acute struggle of social and political forces in Japan over the conclusion of a "peace and friendship treaty" with Peking erupted in late 1975, when the Japanese Government agreed to renew negotiations on the question of a treaty.

Since that time, Peking's diplomacy, dictating the development of the negotiations, has been increasing the pressure on Japan through various channels and urging official Tokyo to speed up the progress of the negotiations. As is known, Peking's leaders insist that an article of "joint opposition to hegemonism" be incorporated in the text of the Japanese-Chinese treaty. It is well-known that this article has an explicitly anti-Soviet trend.

Such a trend naturally alarms Japanese public opinion and triggers violent discussions in Japanese political circles and in the press. Currently, the dominant influences on the Japanese Government policy are forces that advocate that the Japanese-Chinese treaty be concluded on Peking's terms. The government's recent decision to renew negotiations with the PRC is a particular indication of this.

These forces are pursuing their own narrow mercenary aims in displaying a readiness to yield to Chinese pressure which jeopardizes Japan's national interests. Certain influential representatives of the Japanese business world are very active, hypnotized by the idea of extracting profits from China's raw material and manpower resources.

The so-called "Peking lobby," consisting of parliamentary deputies from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, displays considerable zeal. Many of its members maintain close personal contacts with Peking. Prominent leaders of Japan's "Self Defense Forces," obsessed with anti-Sovietism, also seek contacts with the PRC.

In Japan, however, there are also many people who oppose the conclusion of a treaty with China on Peking's terms. Sober-minded people are well aware of the trap into which the great-power course of the Maoists could lead Japan. Among them are representatives of the parliamentary opposition as well as organizations of peace supporters and several conservative deputies.

The vital question of whether the country will follow an independent, peaceful foreign policy or will fall under foreign diktat and follow the path of confrontation with its closest neighbor, the Soviet Union, is being decided in the current heated debate on negotiations to conclude a "peace and friendship treaty." It must be clearly understood in Tokyo that, in the event of a further intensification of anti-Soviet trends in Japanese foreign policy, our country will be obliged to take corresponding retaliatory measures to defend its interests.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TOKYO FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD111240Y Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, July 11, TASS--A Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Yuriy Brezhnev arrived here today. The delegation will conduct talks with representatives of the Japanese Government and business circles on questions of further developing Soviet-Japanese economic ties.

ARKHIPOV, MALTSEV ATTEND DPRK EMBASSY ANNIVERSARY FETE

LD111627Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador in the Soviet Union, held a reception on 6 July to mark the 17th anniversary of the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friend...ip, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The reception was attended by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

USSR-DPRK Cooperation

OW1109Z3Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Unattributed talk: "Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Today is the 17th anniversary of the signing of the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The DPRK Government emphasizes mutual fulfillment of obligations in striving for strengthened friendship and praises the significance of this treaty. Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee, said: The Korean people always deem it their sacred internationalist duty to support the Soviet Union and strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people. They boundlessly treasure Korean-Soviet friendship. They will continue to make every effort to further strengthen friendship with the Soviet people and will be completely loyal to their sacred treaty obligations. Korean-Soviet friendship, which has stood the test of history and has been further strengthened by the Treaty of Friendship ship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, is eternal and indestructible. Since the treaty was signed, Korea has undergone great changes and the Soviet people have made new achievements in laying their socialist material and technological foundations. The influence of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union on the development of world events has become even more powerful and profound. Having benefited from its cooperation with socialist countries, People's Korea has achieved socialist industrialization and has become an industrially-developed socialist country in a relatively short time. Currently, the amount of industrial goods produced in the DPRK in 5 days is equal to the annual industrial production of colonial Korea.

This year, the working people in socialist Korea are trying to complete the Second 7-Year Plan for national economic development. Fulfillment of this plan will be another step towards complete socialist victory. The plan calls for remarkably enhancing the industrial capabilities of People's Korea. The leaders of People's Korea plan to achieve this goal by exploiting the socialist economic base, built with a maximum number of domestic resources, and by further developing all-round ties with the socialist world.

The Soviet Union has greatly contributed to the construction of the socialist material and technological foundation of People's Korea. In fact, all major branches of Korean industry were built with Soviet aid. The Soviet Union has contributed 70 large economic projects to the DPRK economy. Presently, the Soviet Union is helping People's Korea to expand its largest power station, the Pukchang thermal electric power station, which will be one of the largest power stations in Asia. The Kimchaek metallurgical complex, the pride of the Korean people, is a product of the joint efforts of the Korean working class and Soviet experts. Soviet experts assisted in the installation of the Soviet-supplied equipment and contributed experience and skills. The DPRK Government conferred medals of the republic on 240 Soviet citizens who helped to build the metallurgical complex, and praised their work.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance also promotes all-round cooperation in political, military and cultural fields. The exchange of visits between party and state leaders is an indication of the daily strengthening of Soviet-Korean relations. In January 1977, a DPRK delegation led by Pak Song-chol, member of the KWP Political Committee and vice president of the republic, visited the Soviet Union. Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin received Pak Song-chol and held fruitful talks with him. In January 1978, a Soviet party and government delegation led by Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, visited People's Korea at the invitation of the DPRK Government. The delegation held talks with Kim Il-song in Pyongyang. During the meeting, Kunayev handed Kim Il-song a letter from Brezhnev. At the instruction of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Kunayev decorated Kim Il-song with the Order of Lenin.

The Soviet Union resolutely supports the Korean people's struggle for peaceful, democratic reunification. The Soviet people join the people of other socialist countries in opposing the scheme of the South Korean Government and its imperialist protectors to permanently split Korea, and in demanding immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea. In response to a question of ASAHI SHIMBUN'S editor-in-chief, Brezhnev said: We support the DPRK proposal on creating favorable conditions for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and for national reunification in accordance with the principles of peace, democracy and no foreign intervention.

It's a shame that the Chinese leaders support the presence of U.S. troops in Asian countries, including Japan and South Korea. This has complicated the position of People's Korea among nations and has created additional obstacles to a just settlement of the Korean issue. On 25 June, an international support movement for the Korean People's struggle for withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for peaceful and democratic reunification began. A DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum has pointed out that, under the cover of U.S. withdrawal, an arms buildup is occurring in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula which supports the South Korean puppets and aims to permanently split Korea. The memorandum has cited evidence that the South Korean Government, aided by the United States, is shamelessly mobilizing manpower and material resources for war, claiming that war is inevitable and advocating confrontation between the north and the south.

The Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance has heavily contributed to safeguarding peace in the Far East in the past and does the same job today.

Soviet Assistance

LD111405Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 27 1 Jul 78 p 14 LD

[A. Pin article: "Consistent Support"]

[Text] On 25 June 1950, war broke out on the Korean Peninsula. Having nurtured the antipopular Seoul regime, the U.S. imperialists incited the South Korean military to attack the DPRK--a sovereign state of the working people. The aggressors suffered defeat, and the armistice concluded in July 1953 brought an end to hostilities. However, there is still no stable peace on the peninsula. The nation remains artificially divided. U.S. troops remain in South Korea.

The DPRK Government and public have repeatedly made proposals to the south for the unification of the country by peaceful democratic means, without any outside interference. On the DPRK's initiative, a dialog was begun between Pyongyang and Seoul in 1972 and a "Joint Statement by North and South Korea" was signed. However, through the fault of Seoul, negotiations were subsequently destroyed.

As before, the Seoul authorities nurture expansionist designs concerning the DPRK and maintain an army of 700,000 men. With the Pentagon's cooperation, they carry out military maneuvers near the Demilitarized Zone.

The provocative activity of the South Korean regime, which endangers the cause of peace in Asia, is encouraged by its overseas patrons. Having already spent many billions of dollars on strengthening the ROK Army in the past, the United States continues to give military aid to Seoul. A recent U.S. Government program provides for an increase in military consignments to South Korea. Essentially, Washington is doing all it can to preserve tension on the Korean Peninsula. The position of the Peking leadership is also significant: During the recent visit to China by Z. Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, the Chinese side tried, as the U.S. press reported, to persuade him to retard the implementation of plans to reduce the U.S. military presence in South Korea and not to withdraw U.S. troops. Washington, as is generally known, is indeed in no hurry to do so. Moreover, striving to maintain its positions in Asia, the U.S. administration is increasingly actively trying to draw Tokyo into a military-political alliance with Seoul.

The legitimate cause of the Korean people is close to the hearts of all honest people. One illustration of this is the traditional month of solidarity with their struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis. By a WPC decision, the world's progressive public holds this month annually from 25 June through 27 July.

The Soviet Union has consistently called for and continues to call for the Korean people to be given the opportunity to decide their own destiny. The peoples of our countries are linked by bonds of traditional friendship. It was tempered in the joint struggle to free Korea from Japanese colonial domination. During the 1950-1953 war, international aid and support from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries greatly contributed to the victory achieved over the aggressors by the DPRK people. Following the war, the USSR, with other socialist countries, helped the working people of the DPRK to restore their war-ravaged national economy.

The USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, concluded on 6 July 1961, serves as a firm basis for the development of bilateral relations. This treaty has become an important factor in strengthening peace and security in the Far East and serves our common goals of building socialism and communism. The Soviet Union is assisting the DPRK in resolving a number of important tasks laid down in the Second 7-Year Plan for the development of its national economy (1978-1984). During the month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people, Soviet people are once again demonstrating their internationalism and loyalty to the cause of peace, security and freedom of the peoples.

KULAKOV ATTENDS MPR RECEPTION MARKING 57TH ANNIVERSARY

LD112222Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Bandzragch, MPR ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a reception marking the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution today.

The reception was attended by Kulakov, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Gelashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leading officials of ministries and departments; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; as well as military commanders, scientific and cultural workers and public representatives.

Mongolian Economic Development

LD102332Y Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

["Confident Progress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--"The experience of the Mongolian people, which has skipped the capitalist stage of development, shows that a non-capitalist road of development can be ensured only in close alliance with the triumphant proletariat of the advanced countries, in unbreakable alliance with the forces of world socialism," writes Gombojab, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] in connection with the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. "Establishment and consolidation of alliance and friendship with the working class of the first [words indistinct] have served for the Mongolian people as a class foundation to ensure the non-capitalist road of development."

"In a short space of time, equalling to the lifetime of one generation, our people, guided by their leading and directing force--the MPRP--and relying on the all-round fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other nations of the socialist community, have achieved tremendous successes in the country's economic and cultural development. As compared to 1940 Mongolia's national income grew 7.3-fold in 1977, the gross output of industrial production grew 32.1-fold, and the per capita national income grew 3.5-fold during the same period. Agriculture has also changed cardinally during these years," the author continues. "Large-scale agricultural societies, state farms, fodder husbandries, inter-society [as received] enterprises, equipped with highly productive modern machinery and manned by Mongolian machine-operators, trained chiefly from among the young people, have been set up on the lands where there was nothing but scattered natural cattle-breeding husbandaries only twenty years ago. More than 350 youth shock brigades are now working there".

"But the most remarkable changes have occurred, probably, with the people. The children and grandchildren of the rightless arats of a feudal-colonial country, such as pre-revolutionary Mongolia, grew up under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party to become a generation of politically-conscious and active builders of a new world, people with a solid ideological background, boundlessly devoted to the building of socialism and to international fraternity".

"The young people are persistently mastering knowledge in order to reinforce the ranks of economic, scientific and cultural experts. The republic now has about thirty higher educational establishments and secondary-technical schools, where scores of thousands of students are being trained in more than 200 different professions. Hundreds of thousands of children go to general-purpose schools".

"The assistance of the Soviet Union, which is an unexhaustible source of Mongolia's development and florescence, increased from year to year".

Gombojab continues: "Suffice it to say, for instance, that in 1971-1975 about 340 economic and other important projects were built and commissioned with the technical and economic assistance of the USSR. Over 100 of them were built by the USSR at its expense. Already now the enterprises built with Soviet assistance account for 46.6 per cent of Mongolia's gross industrial output, for 80 per cent of all the electric power generated in the country, 75 per cent of the extracted coal, and for 100 per cent of the wool and woolen fabrics produced in the republic".

"The economic relations of the Mongolian People's Republic with the other states-members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance are being expanded and perfected steadily".

"A particular danger to the cause of peace and security of the peoples in Asia and throughout the world is constituted by the great-power hegemonic course and expansionism of China's Maoist leadership, which is conducting a total militarisation of the country's economy, is openly advocating the thesis that a new world war is inevitable. Our people condemn resolutely antisocialism and anti-Sovietism, the militaristic foreign policy line of the leadership of the People's Republic of China, which, aligning with the most reactionary forces of the world, harms the interests of socialism and peace, and also the vital interests of the Chinese people themselves".

TSEDENBAL ATTACKS PRC ASIAN POLICY, IMPERIALIST ALLIANCE

LD1109?3Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 July TASS--The vanguard role of the Ulaanbaatar communists in the nationwide socialist competition is a powerful factor in the successful fulfillment of the 17th MPRP Congress targets. Of the innovators and foremost workers who completed the program for the entire 5-year plan 2 years early, 70 percent are party members.

These facts were cited at an Ulaanbaatar city party report and election conference, which recently ended here.

Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, delivered a speech at the conference.

Describing the international situation, he noted that, thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries and all peace-loving forces, relaxation of tension is taking place and the peoples are being faced with the important task of deepening this process and insuring that it becomes irreversible.

At the same time, Yu. Tsedenbal continued, the reactionary forces of imperialism are trying to obstruct the process of detente. He also noted that the Chinese leaders, in collusion with reactionary forces, are trying to knock together a "broad front" directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries.

He pointed to the increasingly harsh great-power policy of China toward its neighbors--Mongolia, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other countries--which seriously threatens peace in Asia. Speaking about China's internal position, the speaker noted in particular that the Peking leaders are pursuing an intensified policy of oppressing and assimilating non-Chinese nationalities.

Yu. Tsedenbal stressed that Mongolia angrily condemns the antisocialist, anti-Soviet, anti-Mongolian policies and actions of the Chinese leaders--policies and actions that are alien to Marxism-Leninism.

TASS: COURT SPOKESMAN STATEMENT ON SHCHARANSKIY TRIAL

LD111716Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 July--A tribunal spokesman made the following statement tonight after the conclusion of the evening session: The witnesses Panchenko, Tsypin, Zapylayeva, Zakharov, Lipavskiy, Smirnova, Rukhadze, Raslin, Doronina, Igolnikov and Adamskiy were called by the court today to give evidence in the case against Shcharanskiy.

Before the questioning by the court began, the identity of all the witnesses was established and their civic duty and commitment to state truthfully everything known to them about the case were explained to them. The witnesses were warned about their responsibility for knowingly providing false evidence as well as for refusal to give evidence. The relevant signed statements were obtained from them. They were all questioned separately and in the absence of witnesses yet to be questioned. After clarifying their relationship to the defendant the chairman of the court asked each of them to tell everything he knew about the case, after which the witnesses answered questions put by members of the tribunal, the prosecutor and the defendant.

The witnesses under interrogation gave detailed testimony concerning the substance of the charge against Shcharanskiy of engaging in espionage activities and in providing assistance to a foreign state in hostile operations against the USSR. It is noted in the testimony of several witnesses that in all his actions, Shcharanskiy was motivated by purely ambitious and selfish aims. He was trying at all costs to win the recognition of certain circles in the West and their representatives in Moscow. Therefore, the special services had no difficulty in involving him in carrying out their tasks.

An important role was played in this by his like-minded confederate in hostile activities, the former Soviet citizen Vitaliy Rubin, who by this time was already connected with a Western special service agent, who recruited the witness Lipavskiy at his flat. Rubin, who later went abroad, sent to Shcharanskiy, through the diplomatic mail of one of the embassies, written instructions to question people who worked on defense and classified projects, to reveal the nature of these projects and other data comprising state secrets.

The witnesses reported actual instances of Shcharanskiy carrying out this task and imparting the information collected to the West via a military intelligence agent who was working in Moscow as a correspondent. The witnesses gave evidence about other concrete facts of Shcharanskiy's subversive activities, which they themselves had either eyewitnessed or participated in. These witnesses reported that Shcharansky's hostile activities had been paid for from outside, and that the accused himself, while not working anywhere, led a free and easy life, entirely supported by the West over the last few years.

Interrogated by the court, the witnesses gave evidence exposing Shcharanskiy as having engaged in concrete espionage activities and having rendered aid to a foreign state pursuing hostile work against the USSR.

The next session of the court is scheduled for 1000 on 12 July.

Further Statement Issued

LD121154Y Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 12, TASS--The Collegium for Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation resumed today hearings on the Shcharanskiy case. After the morning session a court spokesman made the following statement:

At its morning session on July 12, held in camera, the court continued studying the documents relating to the charge of high treason in the form of espionage by Shcharanskiy and of helping a foreign state in conducting hostile activities against the Soviet Union.

At the suggestion of the presiding judge, the prosecutor and the defendant Shcharanskiy presented to the court questions addressed to experts who were to give a conclusion on them in written form. The experts were given the necessary time for this.

While the experts were busy preparing a conclusion, written testimonies by several witnesses who did not come to the court session for some valid reasons, were read out in the court. Among these was a testimony by a foreign correspondent, a witness, who was questioned during preliminary investigation and who cooperated with the military intelligence service of a capitalist state. Shcharanskiy told the court that he had nothing to say about the testimony by this witness.

The experts then read out the text of their written conclusion saying that the information on the defence industry of the USSR and its installations, which Shcharanskiy is said to have forwarded to the West, is absolute secret and constitutes a state secret of the USSR.

The court then began at an open meeting, to examine materials relating to the charges against Shcharanskiy under Article 70 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation (anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda). The defendant presented a petition for calling again to the next meeting several witnesses who were earlier questioned behind closed doors. The court decided to meet this request by the defendant:

The court then recessed.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES IN GINZBURG TRIAL COMPLETED

LD111850Y Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kaluga, July 11 TASS--The regional court has completed the examination of witnesses in the criminal case of Aleksandr Ginzburg charged with subversive activity against the Soviet power.

Witnesses Sergey Khanzhenkov, Semen Vaganov and others spoke about concrete facts of subversive activity by the defendant, who systematically disseminated anti-Soviet literature with the purpose of struggle against the Soviet power. Witnesses physicians Tamara Pechernikova and Valentina Kuzmichova exposed the slanderous character of the allegations of "psychiatric repressions for political convictions" in the USSR contained in the documents prepared and disseminated by Ginzburg. They described the actual conditions in which patients in this country's psychiatric clinics are kept, and exposed Ginzburg's complete ignorance concerning elementary questions of psychiatry, regarding which he tried to show his competence.

The witnesses adduced numerous examples showing that the defendant disseminated anti-Soviet literature, including that published by NTS and other foreign anti-Soviet centres with the aim of weakening Soviet power and hostile conditioning of Soviet citizens. To obtain new sources of slanderous information, Ginzburg used means from the so-called "Solzhenitsyn fund", which, as it is becoming clear in the course of the trial, has been set up specially to finance hostile-minded persons in the USSR and their organisational unification.

As it has been reported, he spent 270,000 roubles on these purposes. It is noteworthy that a definite part of the funds was spent to pay for slanderous information, to encourage persons who committed particularly dangerous and other grave crimes and remaining on positions hostile to the Soviet state. The remaining part of the money from this "fund" was used by Ginzburg for his personal enrichment.

The witnesses, who knew Ginzburg closely, told the court about drunken orgies in his home, the bribing by him of persons, who carried on his assignments. Witnesses Gradoboyev and Ivanov drew the court's attention to the fact that Ginzburg could live comfortably even by selling the empty liguor bottles he drank.

Ginzburg's moral and political degradation is coming to light fully in the court. One of the witnesses noted, for example, that he could not understand Ginzburg's behavior, who is trying to deny in court obvious facts, while everybody knew him as an active opponent of the Soviet system, which he never denied before his arrest.

Ginzburg's activity to finance and unify anti-Sovietists is confirmed by numerous witnesses. Thus, Yuriy Fedorov said that after serving a sentence for a particularly dangerous state crime, he repeatedly met the defendant. After making sure that the witness did not change his anti-Soviet intentions, Ginzburg passed a considerable sum of money to him.

As earlier reported, Ginzburg's wife Irina Zholkovskaya repeatedly violated order in the courtroom in the course of the hearings. In spite of the warning by the presiding judge, he offended a witness, showed contempt of court, for which she was ordered out of the court-room.

Later, meeting the request of the defendant that his wife be again allowed into the courtroom, and as he assured that she would behave herself properly, Zholkovskaya was invited to the courtroom.

Answering the question of the presiding judge, whether she commits herself to observe the established order, Zholkovskaya said that she did not wish to make such a commitment. In view of this statement the court was compelled to decline the defendant's request.

At the end of the evening session, the court started questioning the defendant.

TASS REPORTS FILATOV'S EVIDENCE AT MOSCOW TRIAL

LD111745Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 July--The Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR today continued hearings in the criminal case against A. Filatov, who is accused of being a foreign intelligence agent.

During the court session, defendant Filatov spoke in detail about the circumstances of his enrollment by a foreign intelligence representative who had come to Algeria under the cloak of a member of the embassy of a capitalist country. He told about his training and practical use of special spying equipment and instruments.

In particular, Filatov testified that the foreign intelligence service spent a long time studying his behavior, searching out and collecting particular facts about his moral instability, his display of negative personal qualities and his tendency to strike up casual acquaintanceships.

According to Filatov, the foreign intelligence agency, taking advantage of Filatov's desire to establish relations with women, deliberately arranged for him to become acquainted with a woman of loose morals, with whom he then established close relations, and whose apartment he used to visit. This woman's apartment had been fitted out with special equipment for secret photography, which Filatov realized wh foreign agents showed him photographs of his intimate relations. By blackmailing Filatov with these photographs, the intelligence agents turned him toward spying for the benefit of a foreign state.

Filatov said that after being enrolled he had, at the instruction of the foreign intelligence officers, secretly photographed and handed them a number of secret documentary data; he had informed them orally and in writing about political, economic and military data constituting state secrets of the Soviet Union.

The defendant set out in detail the contents of the special training program he underwent under the guidance of the foreign intelligence officers. The training program, in Filatov's words, included the rules of reception of coded radio transmissions, the method of work with codes, the means of secret writing, the use of miniature photographic equipment and other spying equipment. Before leaving for the Soviet Union he received from the representatives of the foreign special services additional instructions set out on small pieces of paper, special carbon paper sheets and ballpoint pens for drafting secret messages, coding tables, and so-called "cover letters" [pisma-prikrytiya] meant to carry coded reports in secret writing, as well as their subsequent despatch by Filatov from the Soviet Union to dummy addresses in foreign countries.

To obtain documentary materials he was equipped with a camera disguised as a butane cigarette lighter and film cassettes for it. He was given a miniature electronic instrument for precise tuning of a radio receiver to the agreed frequencies and for reception of special digital radio broadcasts from a foreign intelligence center.

Then representatives of the intelligence service gave Filatov 10,000 Algerian dinars, R40,000, 24 gold coins minted in Tsarist times, and assured him that a considerable sum of foreign currency would be deposited in a foreign bank in his name every month. The espionage machinery and equipment, the money and gold coins removed from Filatov after his arrest and admitted in the trial as material evidence, have been carefully studied at the court hearing.

The case continues.

TEXT OF PONOMAREV COREPORT TO SUPREME SOVIET 6 JUL

LD111507Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 78 Morning Edition pp 3-4 LD

[Apparent text of coreport of USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions and Legislative Proposals Commissions delivered by Deputy B.N. Ponomarev at 6 July session of the USSR Supreme Soviet: "On the Draft Law of the Procedure for the Conclusion, Implementation and Denunciation of USSR International Treaties"; for an earlier report on this speech, see the 7 July USSR DAILY REPORT, page R 6]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The discussion at the present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the draft "Law on the Procedure for the Conclusion, Implementation and Denunciation of USSR International Treaties" is graphic evidence that foreign policy questions occupy a very important place in the activity of our country's supreme organ of state power.

The USSR Constitution contains a profoundly substantiated and comprehensive description of Leninist foreign policy and its goals and principles. Our country's six decades of practical activity in the international arena have confirmed the viability, effectiveness and truly people's and humanist nature of this policy.

The USSR Constitution made a substantial contribution to the theory and international practice of socialism, and to a definition of the principles of mutual relations between states with different social systems. The Constitution reliably serves and will continue to serve the interests of the Soviet people and their struggle for the communist ideals. It is at the same time an outstanding document of the Soviet state's love of peace; its consistency and firmness in the struggle against the forces of war and imperialist aggression. The new Constitution has naturally become the source and guiding principle of all our country's subsequent legislation.

The USSR's foreign policy activity has assumed dimensions unprecedented in the history of our motherland, and the scale of this activity continues to increase every year. The proposed law is in keeping with the constantly widening range of the USSR's foreign policy ties.

The draft law has been elaborated carefully, in strict accordance with the democratic procedure laid down for the preparation of important state decisions. The original draft law was worked out by the USSR Council of Ministers and submitted to the Supreme Soviet before the Constitution was adopted. The Supreme Soviet Presidium then submitted the draft to the two chambers' Foreign Affairs and Legislative Proposals commissions for a decision. In conjunction with ministries and departments, the commissions did a great deal of work and also considered proposals by citizens in the course of the nationwide discussion of the draft constitution.

It should be stressed in particular that, in strict accordance with the Constitution, the law is intended to enhance the role of the permanently operating organ of the USSR Supreme Soviet--its Presidium. The range of treaties subject to obligatory ratification by the Presidium has been extended. It is pointed out that decisions on holding talks and on signing the most significant treaties are taken by the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Unlike previous legislation, the draft law submitted for examination covers all aspects and all stages of the conclusion and implementation of USSR international treaties.

Treaties concluded by the USSR correspond to the basic line of Soviet foreign policy both in their general direction and in their individual articles. This is a manifestation of the stable and principled nature of our state's entire activity in the world arena.

As is well known, the fundamental goals of Soviet foreign policy are to insure, together with the other socialist countries, favorable international conditions for the building of socialism and communism; to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and their friendship and fraternity; to support the national liberation movement and to implement comprehensive cooperation with young liberated states; to consistently uphold the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and to deliver a decisive rebuff to the aggressive forces of imperialism; and to seek to save mankind from a new world war.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, makes a tremendous and multifaceted personal contribution to the substantiation, elaboration and implementation of the Soviet state's foreign policy course. [paragraph continues]

All that has been achieved in connection with easing the threat of nuclear war, fundamentally changing the international climate, insuring the relaxation of tension, stopping the arms race and creating conditions of interstate cooperation worthy of a modern civilized society--all this is inextricably linked to the energy, will, political wisdom and acknowledged authority of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding party and state figure of our times.

The main sphere of the Soviet Union's foreign policy activity is the all-round strengthening of friendship and development of comprehensive fraternal cooperation with the socialist countries. In this sphere, international relations of a new, socialist type have emerged and are constantly improving. The treaties concluded by the Soviet Union with the socialist countries enshrine in international law the principles of socialist internationalism, and broad and all-embracing fraternal interaction and mutual assistance among sovereign and equal states for the good of the peoples, socialism and peace in our world.

The USSR's treaties and agreements with the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America are playing an ever increasing role in international life. They serve social progress in general, contribute to the liquidation of the consequences of colonialism and the struggle against neocolonialism, help young states to uphold their sovereignty and to seek economic independence, and place a substantial barrier in the way of the new colonialists' encroachments on recently acquired independence and freedom.

A substantial role is played by treaty practice in the Soviet Union's relations with capitalist states. This sphere is of very great importance in terms of the tasks of preventing a world war, strengthening peace and normalizing and arranging international ties in accordance with the vital demands of the modern era.

The implementation of the foreign policy line of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses and our celebrated peace program, which was supported by all of progressive mankind and met with sympathy among realistic figures in the capitalist countries, has caused fundamental changes in the international situation. There has been widespread recognition of the principles of detente and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. This is reflected in treaties, agreements and other accords with such major countries as the United States, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy and, of course, in the final act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

The signing of all these important documents and the Soviet side's attitude toward them provided further convincing confirmation that Soviet policy is not a policy based on expediency, but a long-term programmatic policy. A determining feature of this policy is its consistency and stability, insured by the sociopolitical homogeneity of the Soviet Union, the unity of the party and people and the scientifically substantiated nature of Soviet foreign policy.

Comrade deputies! The USSR Supreme Soviet session is taking place at a time when certain obstacles have appeared on the paths of international detente, for which NATO and the United States are to blame. A month ago in Washington the NATO Council adopted, accompanied by a slanderous campaign about the growth of the "Soviet military threat," a long-term program for arms buildup. This decision poses a real, not a mythical threat to detente. Other, no less dangerous, steps are being taken. This has resulted in a certain aggravation of the international situation. You are well aware of the position adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government in connection with this dangerous action by NATO that risks calling into question the hard-won positive changes of recent years.

It is appropriate to stress in connection with the nature of the law under discussion that any encroachment on the principles of detente and any action that increases the threat of war inevitably affects the problem of the observance of international commitments that result from treaties.

The attitude toward treaties that have been concluded and the vigor with which they are implemented are a yardstick of the sincerity and seriousness of a state's approach to international problems.

Another yardstick of a state's true position is the treaties, especially on key present-day issues, to which it subscribes or fails to subscribe.

It is common knowledge, for example, that the PRC Government has not subscribed to--and says that it does not want to subscribe to--any treaties curbing the arms race. This is eloquent evidence of the aggressiveness of its foreign policy.

It is particularly dangerous not to want to assume any commitments at all, and even more dangerous to deviate from commitments that have been made with respect to a key present-day issue--the halting of the arms race. At the UN General Assembly special session a number of NATO countries came out in favor of certain recommendations in connection with reducing arms and disarmement. At the same time, at the NATO Council session, they adopted decisions on building up their own arms. This kind of behavior does nothing to promote trust in international affairs.

Or take such an important international document as the final act of the conference in Helsinki. Although it was signed at the summit level, people in the West are saying that, since it is not called a treaty and it did not go through the appropriate drawing-up procedure, it is only a "declaration of intent" and not an international obligation.

But "we proceed on the basis," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in Helsinki, "that all the countries represented at the conference will implement the accords that have been reached. As for the Soviet Union, it will do precisely that." The years that have elapsed since the Helsinki conference have confirmed that the Soviet Union is doing all it can to implement concrete deeds, the provisions of the final act [as published]. And the USSR proceeds on the basis that the chief element of the final act--as indicated by the actual name of the conference--is strengthening the security of states and peoples and developing cooperation among them. Our party and our people are resolutely opposed to attempts to use the final act as a cover for fanning strife between countries and for interfering in internal affairs.

The zigzags in the capitalist countries' policy result from the conflicting interests of different factions of the ruling class, the subjective approach to international relations and the selfish expectations or prejudices of individuals. But under modern conditions, given the existence in the world of colossal nuclear and other military arsenals which, if used, would threaten the human race, such influences on state policy are particularly dangerous. The old traditional rule--treaties must be observed--is still correct. But today it also serves as a very important condition of the effectiveness of the development of the kind of relations between states that prevent a slide toward nuclear war. In fact, all treaties, agreements and other similar documents represent in aggregate, or rather, should represent, a reliable framework for neighborly, mutually advantageous international relations and serve as a basis in international law for preserving and strengtheing peace.

The submitted draft convincingly reaffirms how studiously and responsibly the Soviet Union approaches the commitments that it assumes. [paragraph continues]

The draft law demonstrates that the nature and direction of the USSR's foreign policy are devoid of any vacillations or considerations of the moment, of personal or group interests, of prejudices and bias toward a neighboring or distant country.

Since the days of V.I. Lenin the Soviet state has attached fundamental significance to firm and unswerving observance of all treaties and agreements. Back in 1920 the founder of the Soviet state replied to groundless accusations made by the then U.S. secretary of state by saying that "the latter cannot cite a single example, a single instance when we violated our commitments" ("Lenin Anthology" vol XXXVII p 255).

The principle of conscientious fulfillment of international treaties is enshrined in the Constitution and also in Articles 19 and 20 of the law which is to be adopted. Thus, our country's long-standing and deserved reputation as a reliable, honest and dependable partner is confirmed with renewed force.

The Soviet Union's loyalty to its commitments and its precise and total observance of all political and economic agreements exemplify the conduct of international affairs by a state aware of its responsiblity in the modern world.

A characteristic feature of all the treaties and agreements to which the Soviet Union is a party is the fact that none of them is directed against the legitimate interests and security of any third country.

Comrade deputies: The law that is being examined by the Supreme Soviet, like all legislation on foreign policy questions, is of great international importance. First, the laws of the Supreme Soviet and the treaties and agreements with different states demonstrate to all peoples of the world that the land of the soviets is consistently implementing a peace-loving foreign policy and waging a resolute struggle against the arms race and for the strengthening of detente and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. Every legislative act of the USSR on foreign policy qestions contributes to the granite foundation of international peace. Second, many of the provisions proclaimed by the Soviet Union and submitted to international organizations, above all the United Nations, have become an integral part of the generally accepted practice of international relations. Mankind and the international community of nations are indebted to the Soviet Union for the existence of a large group of principled provisions that have become part of treaties, agreements and other international documents, are universal in character and serve the cause of peace and security and the implementation of equal rights for all the peoples of the world.

As is known, the Soviet Union, together with our socialist friends and allies, has had a long and hard struggle to gain general acceptance in international law for such provisions as peaceful coexistence among states with different systems, prohibition of aggressive war, unconditional equality of states, self-determination of the peoples and their right to choose independently their path of development, condemnation of colonialism and others -- to enshrine them in the UN Charter and General Assembly resolutions.

Comrades! Soviet foreign policy's outstanding successes have been possible thanks to the historic victories of socialism, founded on the selfless labor of many generations of Soviet people and their devotion to their great homeland. Even today the Soviet people's labor, energy and constant struggle for communist ideals under the leadership of our great Leninist party are the source of the USSR's steadily growing prestige and its beneficial influence on the course of world events. We all know that each new achievement in the solution of the majestic tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and the high quality and timely fulfillment of all indicators in the 10th 5-Year Plan--in short, every new victory in economic, social and cultural building--is at the same time a substantial contribution to the strenghtening of that bastion of general peace, the Soviet Union.

The more successes there are at plants and construction sites, in fields and farmsteads, in scientific laboratories and institutes and in the activity of every collective of working people, the stronger peace will be, the more reliable will be the guarantee that nobody will ever be able to violate peace and the more chance our state will have of insuring the observance of treaties, countering aggressive designs and causing the danger of war to recede further and further into the distance. In its unswerving desire to solve the historic task of saving mankind from world war, the Soviet Union asks all states to pool their actions in the international, political and economic spheres and holds out its hand to all peoples and all countries in the world.

Comrade A.A. Gromyko's report provides a detailed description of the law on the procedure for the conclusion, implementation and denunciation of USSR international treaties and of its significance in terms of future diplomatic practice.

The Foreign Affairs and Legislative Proposals Commissions are confident that the new law will play a positive role in the further development of the Soviet Union's international ties with all states in the interests of peace and international security. The commissions recommend that the Supreme Soviet approve the law.

Comrade deputies! The draft law submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet session concerns important questions of Soviet foreign policy. It is being examined soon after the adoption of the new USSR Constitution. This period has been filled with major international events. Our country has produced important foreign policy initiatives. They include, above all, the proposals contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, his speeches during his visits to Czechoslovakia, the FRG, Siberia, the Far East and Minsk. The proposals aimed at curbing the arms race submitted by the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly special session had a great impact throughout the world.

Therefore it appears advisable for the Supreme Soviet, expressing the will of the electorate, of the Soviet people, to voice its full approval of the foreign policy course and the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers to implement it.

At the behest of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions I submit for your examination the following draft resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"On the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union.

"Having listened to and discussed the report by Deputy A.A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, the USSR Supreme Soviet decrees: That the foreign policy course and the practical activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers on the implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy and on the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress program of further struggle for peace and security of the peoples, against the arms race, for the strengthening of detente and for international cooperation, be wholly and fully approved."

ANTI-RUSSIAN 'SAMIZDAT' RESISTANCE IN MOSLEM REPUBLICS

Paris LE POINT in French 3 Jul 78 p 27 WA

[Text] An anti-Russian resistance is developing in the Moslem republics in the south of the Soviet Union. Islamic writings are being disseminated in the form of "samizdat," and a clandestine exodus is occurring toward Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. Saudi Arabia is providing aid to the movement.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA CARRIES FIRST HARVESTING REPORT

LD112320Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The editorial office today received the first report of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration on progress in the grain harvest. Grain and pulse crops have been cut on about 2.5 million hectares. One-fifthof the cut grain has been threshed. Harvesting work is being done by agricultural mechanizers in all rayons of the Northern Caucasus, including the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray and the Don area. Cutting has begun by farms in the Kalayk ASSR and in Astrakhan and Volgograd oblasts.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL NEWS 11 JUL

LD120602 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 11 July reports that tractor repairs are nearing completion in Kazakhstan. The radio adds that over 10,000 combines are ready in Kustanayskaya Oblast. Farmers in the Chu Valley have pledged to sell 285,000 tons of grain to the state this year.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 11 July reports that in Dagestanskaya ASSR the procurement plan for haylage has been fulfilled by over 150 percent: over 170,000 tons have been procured. The radio adds that mass haymaking has started in Kurskaya Oblast. Grasses there have been cut on 100,000 hectares, about 1/3 of the total.

According to Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 11 July, 1 million hectares of grain have been reaped in Stavropolskiy Kray. The radio reports at 0905 GMT that harvesting has begun in Volgogradskaya Oblast where grain is growing on 4 million hectares.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1445 GMT on 11 July reports that harvesting is gaining momentum in the Ukraine. All southern oblasts of the republic have now joined in this work. In Khersonskaya Oblast mechanizers are reaping early grain crops and 35,000 hectares are being stacked in swatches every day. Early ear crops have been reaped on an area of 700,000 hectares in the Ukraine and swathes have been threshed on 200,000 hectares. The radio also reports that fodder procurementis proceeding rapidly in Volgogradskaya Oblast despite a cold spring and downpours of rain. The radio also notes that mechanizers in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast have completed inter-row cultivation of corn despite difficult climatic conditions. The oblast's target for this year is no less than 300 quintals per hectare of corn. Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT reports that in the Kuban cereals have been gathered and threshed on 300,000 hectares.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON PREPARATIONS FOR GRAIN HARVESTING

LD101441Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Harvest is the Test of the Grain Grower"]

[Excerpts] The great harvest is beginning. The harvesting and transport detachments of the Slavnoye and Shevchenko sovkhozes in Razdolnenskiy Rayon, Krymskaya Oblast, have finished mowing the barley within the deadline outlined by the work plans and have delivered the first consignments of grain to the reception center. Selective harvesting has begun in the Kuban and on the Don. In another few days the hard work will spread to all the fields of the south and then the front of the campaign will rapidly extend its borders.

According to local level reports, a good harvest has been grown in many areas of the south. This is gratifying; it also imposes obligations. It obliges both farmers and all those responsible for the harvest to carry out shock, well organized, creative work. The recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution demands that an efficient rhythm and high quality of work be insured everywhere in the grain fields, in the transportation of the harvest and at the reception centers and elevators. Each link of the harvest conveyor must operate without a hitch.

The first news from the harvest attests that on the whole, farmers have not prepared for it badly. Moreover, the leading collectives have widely developed socialist competition aimed at achieving now the level of grain production planned for the end of the 5-year plan.

One particular feature of the present harvest is that in a number of areas it is coinciding with another labor-intensive campaign--fodder procurement. Whereas previously the pressure of work in the meadows of the south abated somewhat by the first 10 days of July and it has been possible to transfer some people and equipment to the grain fields, it is now difficult to do this. The late spring and the inadequate warmth in June retarded grass growth. And now an intensive situation is created on farms--it is necessary to succeed everywhere, despite the limited opportunities for transferring equipment and people. This demands of production organizers, specialists and all participants in the harvest the same mobilization, initiative and accounting accuracy achieved by the Gigant Grain Sovkhoz.

The guarantee of rapid and high-quality harvesting is creative application of the method of the Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers. This method is based on the flow principle of carrying out the entire cycle of field work--from cutting the grain crops to preparing the soil for future harvest. Today you probably will not meet a single leader of specialist who does not accept the Ipatovskiy method. Unfortunately, sometimes they give only verbal allegiance to this technique.

IZVESTIYA has already written about the poor readiness for the harvest campaign of the farms of Samarkandskaya Oblast in Uzbekistan. The Belgorodskaya Oblast People's Control Committee has revealed serious shortcomings in the preparation for the harvest in Rovenskiy Rayon, and instances where up to 50 percent of the unserviceable machines have been recorded as being repaired in state reporting.

Unfortunately, there are still many unserviceable grain combines in Kuybyshevskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Tambovskaya, Jurskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts. There is not all that much time to go before the harvest begins in these places.

As specialists believe, it is very important not to merely prepare the equipment but also to test and carefully adjust it, and to have a collection of attachments for the harvesting of moist and lodged grain crops so as to gather the harvest even under the most complex weather conditions.

As always, city dwellers will come to the aid of farmers during the harvest. The correct course of action is to improve the traditional forms of patronage. The initiative put forth by the students of the Melitopol Agricultural Mechanization Institute is interesting in this respect, for 356 senior students comprising a harvesting and transport column and mechanized detachments have left for the farms. They have pledged to cut and pick up grain crops from 14,500 hectares and to thresh 435,000 quintals of grain. One would think that this and other initiatives aimed at giving the countryside the most skilled aid will now find broad support.

The great harvest is developing. Following the example of the Gigant Sovkhoz, competition among farmers to achieve the highest possible results in the third year of the 5-year plan is expanding. The country expects a big grain harvest from rural workers.

FODDER-MAKING TECHNIQUES CRUCIAL TO QUALITY, QUANITITY

LD110915Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Raising the Quality of Fodder"]

[Text] If the nutritional value of each kilogram of cured hay laid down on the country's farms is raised by only 0.1 fodder unit, the forage store of livestock units will be increased by nearly 7 million tons of fodder units. That indicates the importance, on our scale of production, of raising the quality of fodder--its nutritional value, protein content and vitamin content.

Raising the quality of fodder being procured is now one of the main tasks of crop-growers and machine operators. This is a policy which, with minimal expense and often without any expenditure at all, thanks only to strict observance of techniques, makes it possible to obtain a much greater quantity of nutritional substances from each hectare. This method is being exploited well by the farms of Donetskaya and Volynskaya oblasts, where nearly all the hay procured is of the highest quality. At the same time, in Sumskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya oblasts such fodder was only about one-third of the total quantity last year. The quality of hay was low on a number of farms in Latvia; that of cured hay was low in certain oblasts of Kazakhstan and in Moldavia; and that of grassmeal was low on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan and some oblasts of the RSFSR.

A repetition of these mistakes must not be permitted. The standard of technical equipment on farms and the technological methods elaborated by science and tested in leading practice make it possible, regardless of weather conditions, to obtain fodder of a sufficiently high quality. The main requirements here are a rapid work rate, continuity and flow methods in carrying out all operations in procuring fodder, and technoligical tactics. The best method to fulfill these requirements is to pool machinery and transport in major harvesting and transportation complexes, detachments and units, as has been done in Bashkiraya, and in Leningradskaya, Dzhambulskaya and several other oblasts. More than 60 percent of grasses have already been cut in the first mowing by mechanized complexes in Krasnodarskiy Kray, and harvesting is proceeding at a rapid rate in Orenburgskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts. At the same time on many farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone the mass dispatch of machinery to the meadows is unjustifiably delayed. This is the way to fail to meet expectations in both quality and quantity of hay, cured hay and grass meal procured.

Progressive technological methods of procuring grasses have a great effect. When hay is dried by means of active ventilation, for instance, the nutritional value of the fodder is increased by 20 and more percent and several times more carotene is preserved in it. Particularly valuable fodder is obtained through artificially drying pulverized grasses in special lattice silos and barns. But even the use of the simplest hay straddle channels has quite a good effect. This valuable method is used widely in the Kuban, where by this means more than four-tenths of all the hay is procured, and in Rostovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Moskovskaya oblasts. Yet the farms of Ryazanskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts and Mariyskaya ASSR did not procure a single ton of hay by this method last year.

The use of pick-up balers not only raises the quality and reduces wastage of fodder but also sharply reduces labor expenditure. The farms of Khabarovskaya Oblast, which turn more than half of the hay into compact bales convenient for storage and transportation, and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Astrakhanskaya and Amurskaya oblasts, the Kalmytskaya and Dagestanskaya ASSRs and Primorskiy Kray, which have also introduced this technique on a broad scale, have assessed at their true worth the considerable advantages of leading hay-making methods. Unfortunately, in several oblasts these methods are being introduced on a completely inadequate scale. In Orlovskaya Oblast, for instance, last year less than 2 percent of the hay was baled.

The laying down of cured hay--a fodder whose preparation demands particularly strict observance of technological requirements--is spreading every day. The main requirement is good pulverization of grasses, drying them to a strictly defined degree of moisture, and rapid filling--in 4-5 days--and thorough sealing of the storehouse. Only in this way can high-quality cured hay be obtained. At the same time, in several places the mass is laid down with flagrant violations of technique: in rainy weather, too damp or too dry, without pulverization, and sometimes even in unlined earth trenches where it is impossible to protect the fodder from the air. In many places there are not enough lined storehouses, and the leaders of farms and local soviet and economic organs do not do enough to rectify the situation. A good example of this is provided by the experience of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, where they have already constructed lined trenches with a total capacity of 717,000 tons and intend to more than double their capacity. Great assistance in resolving this important task can be given rural workers by the collectives of industrial enterprises and the construction industry. It is known that the best cured hay is obtained when the masses are laid down in special sealed silos. Thus it is astonishing that last year in the Tatarskaya ASSR half of these reliable storehouses were left empty.

The time for silage-making is drawing nearer every day. In recent years, science has suggested an interesting way to sharply raise the quality of silage, which occupies a notable place in livestock rations. It involves the use of chemical preservatives, especially organic acids, which make it possible to increase the proportion of nutritious substances preserved to 90 and even 95 percent. This effective method is used particularly widely on the farms of the Ukraine, Mordovia and Pskovskaya, Moskovskaya, Permskaya and a number of other RSFSR oblasts. Unfortunately, not one ton of silage with chemical preservatives was laid down last year by the farms of Krasnoyarskiy Kray or Yemerovskaya Oblast or by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Azerbaijan.

In order to improve the quality of fodder being procured everywhere, it is important not only to use existing machinery to its full capacity and raise labor productivity, but also to organize clear, operational control over the composition of hay, cured hay, grass meal and granules and to set up moral and material incentives dependent on quality for all who are engaged in forage procurement. More high quality fodder--that is the slogan of the day!

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON TASKS TO MAXIMIZE FODDER HARVEST

LD1110533Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Days Are Precious During Haymaking"]

[Text] The grass is high in the country's meadows and pastures--haymaking is in full swing. This period, like grain harvesting, is particularly intensive and crucial for the farmers. [paragraph continues]

The growth of the population and productivity of livestock depends to a decisive extent on the ability to deal rationally with the green wealth of the arable land and to create sufficient fodder supplies.

Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on additional measures to insure the gathering of the harvest and the procurement of agricultural produce and fodder in 1978, the rural workers have done a great deal to greet the green harvest fully equipped to carry it out in an organized fashion. The collectives of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes have launched a fine initiative. Having decided to fulfill the plan for the third year of the 5-year plan for the purchase of milk, eggs and wool ahead of schedule, by the first anniversary of the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and to fulfill the targets for the sale of meat to the state by the 61st anniversary of October, they have pledged not only to fully provide the farms with high quality fodder but also to create a reliable reserve supply of it. Over 800 mechanized links and detachments are working on fodder procurement on the farms of the oblast and progressive technology is being used extensively in harvesting, processing and storing the grass. Haymaking is also developing in an organized way in the Kuban and in Kharkovskaya, Khersonskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Dzhambulskaya and a number of other oblasts.

This year a considerably greater area of grass is to be harvested than last year. It is planned to lay in 130 million tons of hay and cured hay alone and to obtain over 7 million tons of grass flour. This is an intensive program! Under these conditions it is important to insure the uninterrupted work of the procurement process and not to allow equipment to stand idle. However, PRAVDA is receiving reports that in some places precious time is being wasted and there are signs of sluggish work. Less hay compared with last June has been stored on a number of farms in Georgia and Bryanskaya, Ryazanskaya, Penzenskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts, and less cured hay in many rayons of the Ukraine. The reason for this does not lie only in the whims of the weather. Organizational miscalculations and poor preparation of machinery and equipment are also having an effect. In Bashkiriya, for example, almost 25 percent less grass meal has been produced than in the same period last year. People here have failed to organize three-shift working for drying units and the supply of raw material has been interrupted. Party, Soviet and economic organs must take measures to overcome the lag and to insure maximum utilization of machinery and manpower in order to deal with the main bulk of the coarse fodder procurement before the grain harvest.

Good grass has not only grown in the fields and meadows but also in forests and on various pieces of waste land. Therefore it is very important to enlist the rural population in fodder procurement on a broader scale and to organize unpaid voluntary Saturday and Sunday working with the participation of city dwellers. When cutting the first batch of hay it is necessary to be concerned for subsequent harvests of green matter; to regularly feed the grass with fertilizers, to water the land in good time and to tend it with care.

In increasing the amount of fodder procurement it is important to insure reliable monitoring of its quality and to insure that it is in the people's interest to produce full-value fodder. Precisely such an approach to the matter is enabling many farms in Lithuania and Vinnitskaya and Kiyevskaya oblasts to lay in a greater quantity of good hay, cured hay and silage every year and on this basis to raise livestock productivity. But certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and Novgorodskaya and Kalininskaya oblasts have not managed to establish a quality monitoring service in the necessary manner. Here there are frequent cases of violating the technique for drying hay and laying down cured hay, and losses of their nutritional value are tolerated.

Specialists and farm leaders are called upon to strive more persistently to insure that established recommendations are observed and to severely reprimand those who spoil fodder. Given the changeable weather, it is necessary to make more extensive use of chemical conservation of fodder and silage fermentation agents.

The preservation of the high nutritional qualities of fodder crops depends to a large extent on the reliability of storage capacities. Leading farms in Estonia, Latvia and Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya and a number of other oblasts place hay, as a rule, under tarpaulins or in buildings near livestock units. Expenditure on this is quickly recouped. But in many places fodder crops continue to be stored out in the open in stacks and ricks. Large losses are inevitable with such a practice. The interests of the further development of livestock raising demand that reliable stores for fodder be erected more quickly on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

Cultivated crops provide the main proportion of succulent fodder. This year crop development has been retarded in some places. Striving to obtain full harvests, the farmers are feeding plants with additional fertilizer, treating them with herbicides and intersowing with other crops. But this is not yet being done everywhere. Because of underproductive use of the machine pool and shortcomings in labor organization, certain farms in Dagestan, for example, are behind with tending sunflowers and the Severnaya Osetinskaya ASSR is behind with the corn. The results of this are well known: The harvest is not gathered in full.

Neither must we scorn additional sources of supplementing fodder--with straw and other waste materials from field cropping. Machine operators in the Kuban Stavropolskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast have acted correctly by fitting combines with attachments to harvest chaff and sunflower heads. This produces many tons of valuable fodder, and specialists have a direct duty to do everything possible to insure that every such idea is put into practice with the greatest benefit.

Fodder production is constantly within the field of vision of rural party organizations. Developing socialist competition among farmers for the efficient use of equipment in the meadows and pastures, these organizations are called upon to insure that all farms are provided with a fully supply of fodder. Mass political and organizational work and assistance from patrons must be subordinated to this aim. The participants in the green harvest require special party concern and it is necessary to create for them the most favorable opportunities for fruitful labor and cultural leisure.

The stockmen are marking the third year of the 5-year plan with new successes in the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. They are determined to please the motherland with a weighty addition to the production of meat, milk and other products.

GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS DISCUSSED AT ALL-UNION MEETING

LD112322Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cutting and threshing of grains has begun, after the republics of Central Asia, by farms in Krasnodar and Stavropol Kray, Rostovskaya Oblast, Moldavia and the southern oblasts or the Ukraine. Careful organization of the harvesting conveyor and timely completion of harvesting equipment preparation in the areas where harvesting begins later were the questions discussed at a routine meeting of the All-Union Operational Staff in Moscow today. The participants in the meeting analyzed the course of harvesting machinery repair and noted that the rate of their preparation as a whole throughout the country was higher than last year's. A decision was adopted on the questions under discussion that determined concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings.

HISTORIANS WRONG TO BELITTLE IMPORTANCE OF KURSK IN WW II

LD051130Y Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

["Truth of History Against Falsifiers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 5, TASS--The political meaning of falsification of the history of the Kursk battle (summer 1943) is to belittle the Soviet Union's contribution to the rout of Nazi Germany, to undermine its prestige among the peoples of the world, the Soviet army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today.

British military historians A. Seaton, M. Howard, and D. Irving, for instance, are seeking to prove that the Kursk battle had a narrow local significance, was just a local event. In reality, the newspaper points out, the Nazi offensive operation in the area of the Kursk bulge, code-named "Citadel", was planned not at all with local aims. Its strategic significance was repeatedly emphasised by the Third Reich leaders themselves. By the beginning of the offensive they concentrated 50 divisions in the Kursk direction. In the course of the fighting the forces were incessantly replenished. A total of more than 100 divisions participated in the Kursk engagement on the side of Wehrmacht. This accounts for more than 43 per cent of the divisions it had in the whole of the Soviet-German front.

The "Citadel" operation suffered a shattering failure. In the course of the Kursk bulge battle the Soviet Army routed 30 enemy divisions. The enemy lost about half a million officers and men, 1,500 tanks, 3,000 guns and more than 3,700 planes. That blow on the military machine of the Third Reich put it on the verge of a catastrophe. The strategic initiative was finally taken up by the Soviet command.

Widely current in the bourgeois military-historical literature is also the version, saying that allegedly the Red Army's victory near Kursk was predetermined by the offensive operation of the Anglo-American troops in the Island of Sicily. The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out that neither in its scope and intensity of fighting, nor in military-political consequences that operation can come up with the Kursk battle. In Sicily 13 divisions and 3 brigades of the Anglo-American troops were opposed by only 9 Italian and 2 German divisions.

The facts show, the article stresses, that the landing of allies in Sicily only added to the desire of the Third Reich leadership to have a decisive turn in the east. But only the crushing blows of the Soviet Army made the Nazi supreme command to admit that to continue the "Citadel" operation was useless.

The attempt of bourgeois historians, for instance, American T. Higgins, to attribute the Soviet Army's victory near Kursk to the allies' land-lease deliveries holds no water either. The newspaper points out that in 1943 the Soviet Union received the bulk of these deliveries in September-December, i.e. already after the end of the Kursk battle.

BRIEFS

USSR MILITARY EXPENDITURES DECREASE--[words indistinct] The defense potential of the Soviet Union must be large enough so that nobody will dare disturb our peaceful life. This explains the appropriation of the required funds for defense purposes from the budget. In 1978 they amounted to R(?17.2) billion. This is exactly as much as it was in the preceding year, 1977. Thus, defense purposes account for 7 percent of all budget expenditures. While the USSR defense expenditures in 1970 accounted for 11.1 percent of all budget expenditures, it amounted to 8.4 percent in 1975. [Moscow in German to Austrian 1955 GMT 11 Jul 78 DW]

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